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PRICE TWO CENTS

PANAMA CANAL EXCAVATIONS AND LOCK BUILDING RAPIDLY PROGRESSING TOWARD FINISH



(Photo by Healey, Gatun)

The picture at the left shows the Culbra cut as it looked from the Empire bridge on Aug. 15. The shovels may be seen on the high level at the left cutting away a slide. The center picture shows the junction of the French and American canals at Mindi with the dredges at work. The French canal is the narrow stream at the right. The picture at the right shows the locks as they were on July 4. The two narrow wooden forms in the right of the picture are for the cofferdam that is to keep the water from the locks while the earth in the foreground is being removed. Fifteen of these forms have now been placed and the concrete is being laid.

EDUCATORS TO MEET IN CONSTANTINOPLE TO TALK ON SCHOOLS

American Board Will Endeavor to Adapt Them Better to New Government Conditions in Turkey

DUE TO NEW PARTY

To meet the problem of adjusting the Christian schools in Turkey to the new government conditions a conference has been called in Constantinople for the middle of July, 1912, it is announced by the Rev. James L. Barton, secretary of the American board. The Americans who will be present will be the Rev. James L. Barton of Newton, Prof. Edward C. Moore of Harvard University, Prof. Arthur L. Gillette of Hartford, Conn., and the Rev. Dr. Morris H. Turk.

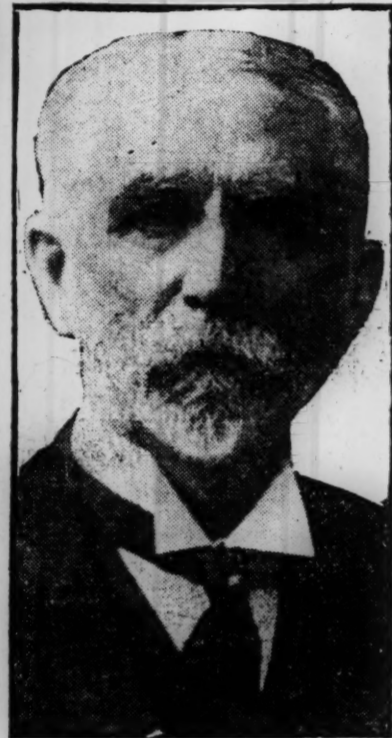
They are to leave this country in December and tour Turkey and the Moslem provinces for six months before the conference. The party will examine conditions especially in the educational institutions under the control of the board. If time permits other Christian schools and colleges will be visited also.

The Rev. Mr. Barton said that all the Christian organizations interested in educational, philanthropic and mission work in Turkey have watched the rekindling of Mohammedanism accompanying the rise of the Young Turks with much uneasiness. Although the success of the members of that party in overthrowing the old regime of the Sultan was only made possible by the educational opportunities given them by the Christian schools, the flush of newly acquired power and re-awakened religious enthusiasm is likely to make them forgetful, he said. To meet this problem the conference has been called. For two weeks all those interested in all lines of educational and church work in Turkey will discuss the subject.

"At the completion of our investigation of Turkey, we will be in a position to know exactly how things stand and what measures will be effective. It is perhaps not well known that as a rule the Turkish schools and colleges are more nearly self supporting than the American colleges. They pay from one half to four fifths of their expenses and from 40,000 to 50,000 are registered in them," said Mr. Barton.

Prof. Edward C. Moore said that he anticipated a great deal of pleasure on the trip. "People generally think of Turkey as a treeless waste," he said. "As in all ancient countries this is true of certain districts, but on the other hand one often comes across veritable gardens of Eden."

American Board Secretary Who Goes for Conference on the Schools in Turkey



THE REV. JAMES L. BARTON

CONSERVATIVES CLAIM QUEBEC PROVINCE AND CENTER WORK THERE

MONTREAL, Que.—Claiming that it will carry 37 out of the 65 seats the Conservative party today is renewing its activities in Quebec province which is now conceded by both sides to be the pivotal center of the election campaign. While the Liberal leaders continue to insist that reciprocity is the paramount issue, yet the nationalists treat reciprocity as a side issue, and insist upon forcing the naval issue to the front. So energetic has been this attack on the naval policy that the Liberals are compelled to spend much of their time in defensive argument.

The prestige of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's name is being employed more widely than ever before, the example being set by the premier himself, who at Victoria, the little village in which Sir Wilfrid began his career as a lawyer, made a personal plea that his countrymen should not desert him.

VANIMAN PROPELLERS ARRIVE ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Six propellers for the airship planned by Melvin Vaniman for a flight across the Atlantic arrived Friday from France, two weeks ahead of time.

HOME GARDEN PRIZES AWARDED WALTHAM'S SCHOOL CHILDREN

Work of Association Carried on Under Direction of Miss Winona Webber Comes to a Close

EXHIBIT PRODUCTS

WALTHAM, Mass.—The work of the Home Garden Association carried on under the direction of Miss Winona Webber, teacher of gardening in the public schools, comes to a close today with the annual exhibition of the products of the children's gardens held at the high school building.

Prizes offered for the best displays of flowers and vegetables, for the best kept gardens and for the best results in improving places with flowers were awarded as follows by the judges, Mrs. A. J. Gibson, Mrs. Annie S. Hurd and Mrs. N. S. Smiley:

To previous winners having most success

(Continued on page thirteen, column three)

FRANCE AND GERMAN AGREEMENT COMING IS NOW EXPECTATION

BERLIN — An agreement between France and Germany over Morocco is believed to be assured as the result of a conference Friday night between M. Cambon, the French ambassador, and Foreign Minister von Kiderlen-Waechter regarding France's reply to Germany's note.

It has been decided that no further communication on the Moroccan question, direct or indirect, shall be published until the negotiations between M. Cambon and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter have been completed.

The semi-official Cologne Gazette says that France's reply to the German propositions indicates compliance on various points and in several other instances necessitates only simple changes to accord with Germany's views.

While a complete agreement has not yet been reached, according to the news paper, the negotiations will be continued.

(Continued on page thirteen, column three)

BOSTON PATRIARCHS LEAVE FOR SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE

A large delegation of the Massachusetts Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., left the North station at 12:30 p. m. today to attend the annual sessions of the sovereign grand lodge to be held in Indianapolis from Monday to Thursday of next week.

The party will be augmented at Ayer Junction by delegations from Nashua, Manchester and Concord, N. H., and others will join at Fitchburg, Gardner, Athol and the various stopping points to North Adams.

The first session Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock will be held to confer the grand lodge official degree on such past grands as present themselves with the proper credentials.

The six hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Rebecca branch will be celebrated Tuesday at Tomlinson hall.

PACIFIC LOCKS OF PANAMA CANAL ARE NEARLY DONE

PANAMA, C. Z.—Two years of concrete construction work in the locks at Pedro Miguel show a total laid of 705,698 cubic yards, leaving still to be placed 149,803 cubic yards. During the first year of operations there were laid 261,964 cubic yards and during the second 443,734 cubic yards.

The work has been performed in eight-hour working days, and the amount of concrete placed by months from the beginning of the work on Sept. 1, 1909, to Sept. 1, 1911, was as follows:

Month—	1909.	1910.	1911.
January	16,273	38,513	
February	13,218	37,011	
March	18,733	41,716	
April	24,322	28,655	
May	29,570	19,135	
June	30,831	18,243	
July	41,464	19,906	
August	51,204	20,736	
September	59,702		
October	8,319	61,422	
November	10,109	64,248	
December	13,007	42,834	
Total	33,850	444,047	226,895

CROSS-CONTINENT AVIATOR ARRIVES AT SUSQUEHANNA

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa.—Going a mile a minute, James J. Ward, flying from New York to San Francisco, made a perfect trip from Calicum and landed here at 11:01 a. m. today, having his machine in perfect control. He covered the 56 miles in just about 56 minutes. The aviator is now 193 miles from New York and this is his third flying day. He started Wednesday but he came confused as to his whereabouts in New Jersey and made small progress. Thursday he made his way to Calicum. Friday he was enthusiastic over his successful flight and was greeted by a tremendous crowd. He said that after turning up his machine and getting lunch he would proceed to Binghamton and Elmira.

VERDUN, France.—The aeroplane of Edward Nieuport, the French aviator and monoplane designer, who has been serving as a sapper with the sixth corps of the French army maneuvers, capsized Friday. The aviator passed away today. Minister of War Messimy on Friday conferred upon M. Nieuport the decoration of the legion of honor.

STOLYPIN RECOVERY EXPECTED ST. PETERSBURG.—The recovery is expected of M. Stolypin, the Russian premier who was shot at Kiev while attending a performance at the opera in honor of the czar. It is believed that the attack was made at the instance of revolutionaries. Bogroff, the man who fired the shots, is declared to have been present at the theater as an agent of the Russian police; he is supposed to have been formerly a revolutionary. The czar visited M. Stolypin after the shooting.

H. H. HILTON LEADS F. HERRESHOFF FOR AMATEUR GOLF TITLE

RYE, N. Y.—With a lead of 4 up as the result of the first 18 holes of the 36-hole final round match between Harold B. Hilton of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, British amateur champion, and Frederick Herreshoff of the Ekwanok Country Club, medalist in 1910, Hilton took the links this afternoon for the final 18 holes a decided favorite for the amateur championship of America. A large gallery followed the players as they worked their way over the famous Apawamis Country Club course here.

It was true Hilton conditions when the two started out this morning for their first 18 holes as an early Scotch mist was in the air while overnight conditions made the greens soggy. This made conditions thoroughly British which was early in evidence. Her-

(Continued on page three, column four)

PRESIDENT STICKS TO FARMING IN THE FIRST SPEECH OF HIS TRIP

Failing to Mention Tariff or Other Political Problems, His Syracuse Address Gets Little Applause

FOR A PARCELS POST

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—President Taft's first speech on his long trip across the country, delivered today at the New York state fair, proved a disappointment to those who expected him to talk about the veto of the Democratic tariff bills, the Dr. Wiley case, the Alaskan situation, or some other of the numerous problems of his administration.

He confined his talk to farming, and not one of the big problems was touched on except for a brief reference to "mistakes that have been made in the department of agriculture."

The President was escorted in an automobile to a breakfast tendered by the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, at which there were about 200 guests, and at its conclusion the President made a brief speech acknowledging the hospitality of the Syracuse citizens. His principal address of the day was reserved for the fair grounds, whither he was escorted by state troops.

He will leave here at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon for Erie, Pa., where tonight he will talk of the peace treaties negotiated during the summer and now held up in the Senate. Mr. Taft hopes to bring out the sentiment of the people on these treaties and he believes this sentiment.

(Continued on page thirteen, column one)

BOSTON RECORDS LIGHT REGISTRATION FOR THE PRIMARIES

Registration in Boston for the state primaries closes tonight and it is estimated that the voting list will contain 4000 less names than in 1910. Lack of interest in the Democratic primary contests is assigned as the reason for the falling off.

It is estimated also that not more than 4000 names will have been added to the first lists as against 5974 added last year.

This year the election commissioners started with a police list of 99,445 names on April 1, as against 101,647 last year, a direct loss of 2202. Last year the voting list which went to the primaries contained 107,621 names and it is estimated this year that the list will not go above 103,000.

The election commissioners start Monday morning to register voters for the state election, continuing until Oct. 18. The increase in the state election voting list, which will follow will be mainly in the Democratic party, as over 12,000 Democratic names were dropped from the lists during the past two years and the Democratic city committee are making efforts to get the majority of this back.

PLAN \$1,000,000 BANKING BUILDING ON STATE STREET

Announcement has been made by the officers of the Merchants National Bank, 28 State street, of their intention to tear down the present building and erect a handsome structure, modern throughout, costing about \$1,000,000.

Malden Man Proposed for the Head of Boston's Harbor Improvement Board



GEORGE W. R. HARRIMAN

WALL STREET LOOKS ASKANCE AT ACTION OF THE GOVERNORS

NEW YORK—Leaders in the financial district as a rule look upon the action of the conference of governors at Springfield, N. J., in deciding to urge before the supreme court of the United States the right of the states to fix traffic rates entirely within the borders of the single states as too radical to be commended by them.

Judge Sanborn's decision was heralded by the railroads as a guarantee that the federal government would protect capital engaged in transportation against restrictive laws passed by state legislatures.

Railroad officials refuse to discuss the Governors' action until their legal departments have agreed on some united action to oppose that of the Governors. One official said, however:

"Should the Minnesota decision be upset a serious blow would be delivered to the transportation interests of the country. The interstate commerce commission has the power to decide what a reasonable rate is, one that will result in a fair profit to the railroads. Should the states be permitted to lower the 'reasonable' rates established by the interstate commission."

(Continued on page six, column five)

YUAN SHIH-KAI MAY BE RECALLED TO ACT AS VICEROY

PEKING—The cabinet has recommended to the throne that Yuan Shih-Kai be recalled and appointed Viceroy of Kwangtung province, according to information received by the New York Herald's special correspondent.

This recommendation is prompted by revolutionary activity in the south.

The proposed reinstatement of Yuan Shih-Kai, coincident with the appointment of Tsen Chun-Hsuan, well known for his severe repressive measures when a viceroy, to command the military relief expedition to Cheng-Tu, proves that the government regards the revolutionary movement as serious, and believes the recall of the strongest men to power to be necessary.

The Kwangtung viceroy in Canton has telegraphed to Peking pointing out the seriousness of the Macao delimitation trouble and anti-railway nationalization agitations.

G. W. R. HARRIMAN NOW URGED FOR HEAD OF DOCK COMMISSION

Petition Favoring Appointment of Malden Engineer Is Filed With Governor Foss' Secretary

POINT TO RECORD

Urging the appointment of George W. R. Harriman of Malden, a civil engineer with wide experience in transportation work, as chairman of the Boston dock commission, a petition signed by business and professional men was filed today at the office of Governor Foss.

Mr. Harriman began his engineering practice in the maintenance of way and construction department of the Providence division of the Old Colony railroad. In 1893 he entered into partnership with his brother, forming the firm of Harriman Brothers. In 1894 he engaged in certain harbor studies, including studies for the development of the South Boston piers and the reconstruction of Commercial wharf.

In 1898 and 1899 Mr. Harriman's firm was engaged in examination of railroad projects. In January, 1900, he offered proposals to the Massachusetts Legislature in the form of a bill for creating a board of railroad administration, much in the line of subsequent bills for the state regulation of railroads. His investigations in this line led to his appointment in 1906 to the interstate commission as a special expert, in Washington.

Upon the enactment of the Eells bill for building a lighthouse at Cape Hatteras, the firm of Harriman Brothers was engaged and prepared the plans of the lighthouse, which passed the approval of Mr. Metcalf, secretary of commerce and labor, and chairman of the lighthouse board.

In 1907 Mr. Harriman was invited by the metropolitan improvements commission to present to it the result of his studies on the railroad and terminal situations in and around Boston. In 1908 his report was issued.

Mr. Harriman in 1910 was appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald as consulting engineer to work in connection with the street department on transportation matters. In the same year he was appointed advisory expert to the city of Salem on transportation, tunnel and grade crossing matters.


MARINERS SUCCEED IN FIGHT TO RETAIN LIGHTS NAMED TO GO

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The Board of Trade has just received a communication from the bureau of lighthouses saying that the bureau has reconsidered the discontinuing of the Thatchers island and Chatham lights, and that the lights will remain for the present.

Announcement was made about 10 days ago that one of the twin lights at each of these stations would be discontinued on Sept. 30 and protests were immediately heard from mariners on all sides. Definite action was taken by the Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, when resolutions protesting against the proposed changes were drafted and forwarded to the lighthouse board at Washington.

NORFOLK LEADERS MEET

Representative Republicans of Norfolk county gathered at the Squantum inn, Quincy, at 2 p. m. today for the annual dinner of the Norfolk County Republican Club. All three candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor were expected to speak.



If the whole story could be told many interesting things would be learned of the way in which friends have been made for clean journalism by passing along copies of the Monitor.

Why not send in your story?

Many have already done so.

Postage for Mailing Today's Paper 3c.

**Boston
Garter**

"Four-Step"

Made of highest grade materials — as nearly perfect as a garter can be made, and so guaranteed. Holds up your sock as smooth as your skin. The genuine has the moulded rubber button and our trade-marks stamped on the loop.

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Boston Garter**

LISLE
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SLK
50c.

George Frost Co. Makers, Boston

It has become almost axiomatic that everything which comes from Chandler & Co. must be stylish and of good quality. Having attained this reputation, they endeavor to make it of broader significance each year

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

It has become almost axiomatic that everything which comes from Chandler & Co. must be stylish and of good quality. Having attained this reputation, they endeavor to make it of broader significance each year

Chandler & Co. are now holding their largest and most comprehensive

Opening Presentation French Millinery

The Hats embrace the entire range of styles and prices—the most elaborate dress hats, a wonderful number of beautiful semi-dress hats, and the smartest of tailored hats from the best Paris and London designer.

Also included in Monday's presentation is the largest range of distinctively French Hats from their own workroom that Chandler & Co. have ever been able to offer at such moderate prices.

SEMI-DRESS HATS, including AUTO BONNETS, ENGLISH TURBANS, ROUND HATS, ENGLISH WALKING HATS, COLLAPSIBLE TURBANS, SUEDE CAPS AND AUSTRIAN FRENCH VELOUR TURBANS, with unusual trimmings of Bulgarian ornaments, Terry velvet, Oriental ornaments and novelty wings. Prices 12.50 to 18.00.

SHOT AND TERRY VELVET DRESS HATS, HATTER'S PLUSH PICTURE HATS, FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN VELOUR DRESS HATS, including some plume trimmed models, small, medium and large. Prices, 25.00 to 38.00.

DRESS HATS, TURBANS, POKES AND SAILORS of Austrian French velour, French silk velvet, Hatter's plush and French beaver. Prices 18.00 to 25.00.

Some remarkable French models are in the collection, for instance

A BLACK AND WHITE DRESS HAT FROM LOUISON, showing an exceedingly graceful and effective combination of sweeping Paradise and marten fur. 150.00.

A DIRECTOIRE POKE HAT FROM GEORGETTE—entirely covered with the finest of antique gold lace, with a wide band of marten fur. A rich Paradise plume in the soft natural color introduces the fashionable sweeping effect made famous this season by Georgette in her very original models. 100.00.

A DIRECTOIRE POKE HAT FROM VIROT, in the new twins and black combination, extravagantly trimmed with gourd in high side effect and around the crown—black satin facing. Price 100.00.

A TERRY VELVET POKE HAT FROM PAUL POIRET in striking Black and White effect, showing to great advantage the beautiful shaded velvet. A rich silver lace band encircles the brim, which is lined with black satin—the White Paradise plume is in the Mercury effect. 75.00.

Continuing the Sale of French Robes and Tunics

Tunic Garnitures — Overdresses from the Maison de Pont de Fer, Paris

Where only the foreign sample can be shown orders will be taken and sent direct to Paris. Deliveries in ample time to have the robes made up for the coming social season.

For Evening—Dinner—Reception and Party Dresses—Also Robe patterns of brocades, metal cloths, silks, satins, chiffons and velvets.

Chiff. Tunic, Clair de lune beaded, 38.00.

Net Tunic, Persian tinsel emb., 38.00.

Grecian Tunic, in gold and crystal, 38.00.

Hand-Emb. Marquise Tunic, fringed, 48.00.

Beaded Net Tunic, over royal chiffon, 42.50.

Tunic of Blue Net, green bead and emb., 38.00.

White Net Tunic, crystal bead and emb., 42.00.

Chiffon Panel Tunic in white crystal beads, 38.00.

Mais Chiffon Tunic, border of Clair de lune beads, 32.50.

Helio Net Beaded Tunic, 27.50.

Black Net Tunic, colored Emb. and Beads, 68.00.

Net Tunic in Black and Steel, 45.00.

Printed Chiffon Pattern, Emb. and Velvet Insets, 45.00.

Marquise Tunic, hand-emb., 38.00.

White Net Tunic in Gold & Silver, 22.50.

Net Robe, Gold Bugle Bead, 28.50.

Black Beaded Net Tunic, 32.50.

Black Marq. Tunic, Persian Bead, 68.00.

Net Robe, Black Persian Border, 65.00.

Chiff. Hand Emb. Robes in black, 25.00.

Baby Irish Crochet Lace Robe, 175.00.

Pink Net Robe, Satin Beads, 22.50.

Robe Pattern, chiffon with broche border, 32.50.

Louis XIII. Velvet, figured chiffon, yard, 10.00.

Robe Pattern, ombre chiffon, 47.50.

French Bordered Marquise, yd., 4.50.

School and College Sale

Special values and carefully selected styles of great interest to young ladies and girls attending college or school.

SUITS IN NAVY AND BLACK, 25.00.

FANCY WEAVE SUIT, 35.00.

SUITS IN MIXTURES, 25.00.

CLOTH DRESSES OF SERGE, 25.00.

DRESSES FOR DANCING OR PARTY WEAR, 20.00.

COATS IN HEAVY MIXTURES, 25.00.

COATS IN PLAIN COLORS, 25.00.

MADRAS WAISTS, tailored styles, 3.50.

INDIA LAWN WAISTS, 2.25.

WAISTS OF WASHABLE WOOL, 3.50.

WAISTS OF CHIFFON, 7.50.

NIGHT GOWNS OF CAMBRIC, 1.00.

NIGHT GOWNS OF FINE QUALITY WAMSUTTA CAMBRIC, 1.50.

COMBINATIONS, DAINITY TRIMMED, 1.00.

DRAWERS, 58c.

DRAWERS, LACE AND EMBROIDERY TRIMMED, 79c.

CORSET COVERS, 50c.

FINE CAMBRIC WHITE SKIRTS, 1.95.

CHEMISES, SCHOOL AND COLLEGE, 1.00 TO 5.00.

PETTICOATS OF FR. GLORIA, 2.50.

SILK LISLE HOSIERY, BLACK, 50c.

COLLEGE HOSIERY, SILK LISLE, SIX FOR 2.00.

VESTS AND TIGHTS, LIGHT WEIGHT COTTON, 50c.

UNION SUITS, LIGHT WEIGHT COTTON, 1.00.

NECKWEAR, SIDE FRILLS AND REVERS, 50c.

HAND EMB. COAT SETS, 3.00.

MULL AND NET FICHUS, 1.50-3.75.

GLOVES, 1-CLASP, PRIX SEAM, 1.10.

CHAMOIS GLOVES, WASHABLE, 1.15.

DOESKIN GLOVES, 16 BUTTON, WHITE, WASHABLE, 3.00.

AUTOGRAPH HANDKERCHIEFS, 6 FOR 1.50.

Suits, Dresses

Coats, Wraps and Waists

A full representation of the season's new models, including many individual styles, single pieces and imported suits not to be duplicated.

Chandler & Co. in conducting their suit and coat business, emphasize strongly one feature—nearly all their suits and coats are confined to them and are as exclusive in their styles as if made to order by a fashionable ladies' tailor. Practically all suits and coats at 35.00 and over are made of imported materials.

Plain Tailored Suits

of broadcloth, serge, cheviot, mixtures and wool novelties. The coats show a variety of models, some strictly tailored while others have collars and revers either of satin or self material, in colors of pleasing contrasts, 25.00, 35.00 to 58.00.

Gray and Tan Mixture Suits

mostly in tailored effects; besides gray and white and gray and tan there are two-toned effects in lavender, wistaria, navy and copenhagen, 25.00, 35.00 to 50.00.

Dress Suits

of broadcloth, novelty wool materials and velvets. The coats show treatments of hand embroidered designs in both silk and wool. The collars and revers are large, beautifully embroidered and in many instances fringed, 48.00 to 200.00.

Navy and Black Suits

of broadcloth, serge, cheviot, and rough cloths. Strictly tailored styles, semi-dress effects and elaborate dress models. An attractive model has extremely large revers buttoning to one side, 25.00, 35.00, 48.00 to 95.00.

Novelty Cloth Suits

in fancy stripes, vicuna effects, rough weaves, and two-toned materials. Many are in semi-dress models, coats with velvet collars and revers, braided, skirts in plain straight gored models, with panel effects, 45.00 to 68.00.

Broadcloth Suits

of fine imported chiffon weight materials in navy, taupe, wistaria, garnet, brown, tan, also black, elaborate dress models, braid and velvet trimmed, some with wool embroideries, also plain-tailored styles. 30.00, 35.00 to 125.00.

Velvet Suits

in plain-tailored styles, also elaborate dress models with elaborate treatment of narrow and broad braids and deep shawl collars, with silk fringe or edging of fur. Some have the fringed double skirt effect. 48.00, 65.00 to 200.00.

Reception and Theatre Dresses

of satins, chiffons, embroidered nets, velvets and velvet broches, embroidered in silver, gold, crystal and satin beads and chenille. Many show the East India, Grecian and Dalmatique tunic effects outlined with embroidery, satin bands, chenille and silk fringes, 48.00, 75.00 to 250.00.

Afternoon Dresses

of silk cloths, French serges, velvet crepe de chine, crepe meteor, satin and chiffon cloths, with trimmings of fur, silk fringes, gold and silver threads, chinille embroidery and satin, 65.00, 95.00 to 225.00.

Tunic Dresses

for reception, theatre, evening and party wear, in decollete and high neck models. Magnificent effects are brought out in the tunics and overdresses in Egyptian, Grecian, East India and Dalmatique styles. 58.00, 75.00 to 250.

Misses' Party Frocks

in the most delicate pastel tints of blue, pink, canary and ibis. Nearly all are in tunic or overdress effects, with beautiful designs worked out in crystal and pearl beads and hand embroidery; many are draped and fringed in silk and gold. 20.00, 42.50 to 95.00.

Auto and Traveling Coats

in gray, green and brown mixtures, also heavy double faced materials. Full length models with deep high collars and revers. Plain colors are used extensively at collars and cuffs. 25.00, 35.00 to 58.00.

Imported Black Velvet Coats

long, loose draping garments, most of them having deep shawl collars of effectively braided self material or of soft satin, 85.00 to 150.00.

Polo Coats

in white and tan. A broad buttoned strap runs across the back. All have high collars and are half-lined. 25.00 and 30.00.

Chiffon Waists

made over nets, laces and striped materials, yoke models with silk and lace trimmings, also many imported French styles, with wool hand embroidery. 7.50, 10.50 to 26.50.

French Waists

hand made in new semi-tailored ruffled effects, also yoke trimmed styles with hand-embroidery; all are effectively trimmed with valenciennes and real Irish laces, 7.50, 10.50 to 20.00.

Silk Waists

in semi-tailored plain shirt styles of plain-colored mesaline and changeable taffeta, gray striped models with tucking and side ruffles, also trimmed styles. 5.50, 6.00 to 10.50.

Tailored Waists

of plain India lawn, white linen and shirting madras in hair-line stripes; all are tucked in a variety of styles. 2.25, 2.50 and 3.50.



New Paris and Lyons Silks

The new gold bordered French Chiffons, white and pastel tints, yard, 2.50 to 12.50.

The new Floral bordered Lyons Chiffon Cloths, yard, 1.50 to 5.00.

The new Duchesse Satins with self colored and Persian borders, yard, 2.50.

The new Satin Messalines, one yard wide, yard, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50.

The new English Velveteens, black and colors, yard, 1.50.

The new printed floral border Chiffon cloths, yard, 1.50 to 5.00.

The new double-faced Satins, in two colorings, yard, 4.00.

The new bordered Cachemires de Soie in coronation and blue shades, yard, 3.50.

The new Panne Satins, Crepe Meteors and Satin Meteors, yard, 2.00 and 3.00.

The new black Lyons Velvets for costumes and dresses, yard, 4.00, 4.50 and 5.00.

The New Dress Fabrics

Exclusive patterns from England, Germany and France.

The new London Homespuns, unusual in coloring, yard, 2.50 and 3.00.

The new English Fancy Tweeds, yard, 2.00 to 3.00.

The new Paris Novelty Dress Patterns, with fancy borders, 17.50 to 25.00.

The new Scotch Suitings in colors most beautifully blended, yard, 2.00 to 3.00.

The new Scotch Boucle Cheviots, yard, 2.50 and 3.00.

The new heavy double-faced cloths for coats and wraps, in plain, chevron and plaid effects, yard, 2.00, 2.50 to 4.00.

New Austrian and German Broadcloths, in beautiful qualities, yard, 2.00 and 2.50.

New Black Broadcloths, from Austria, Germany and France, yard, 2.00, 2.50 to 4.00.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Capt. R. C. Marshall, Jr., quartermaster, to Ft. Terry and Ft. H. G. Wright, New York, official business.

Maj. L. T. Hillman, ordnance, to Sandy Hook proving ground, Ft. Hancock, N. J., on official business.

Maj. F. F. Russell, medical corps, to New York and Boston, official business.

Lieut.-Col. E. B. Babbitt, ordnance, to Frankford arsenal, Pa., official business.

The following officers to attend annual meeting National Guard Association, Buffalo, Oct. 9, 1911: Brig.-Gen. R. K. Evans, Maj. W. J. Snow, third field artillery; Capt. M. C. Kerth, general staff; Carpenter, C. A. C.; H. D. Thompson, medical corps.

Lieut.-Col. T. C. Russe, deputy Q. M. G., to Boston, relieving Capt. A. M. Miller, Q. M.

First Lieut. S. Norman, medical corps, to Ft. Clark, Tex.

First Lieut. F. T. Koyle to Newport News.

Maj. A. J. Murtagh, medical corps, detailed a member of examining board, Ft. Leavenworth, during absence of Maj. L. A. Fuller, medical corps.

First Lieut. W. E. Mould, retired, to the Missouri military academy, Mexico, Mo.

Navy Orders

Lieut. R. Willson, commissioned a lieutenant in the navy from July 1, 1911.

Lieut. F. L. Oliver, detached duty the South Carolina, to duty the North Carolina as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. (junior grade) M. P. Morrison, detached duty the Kansas, to duty command the Stringham.

Ensign W. R. Munroe, detached duty

the North Carolina, to duty the reserve torpedo divisions, navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

Ensign S. Danenhowe, detached duty command the Bonita and granted leave three months from Sept. 15, 1911.

Midshipman E. W. Robinson, detached duty the North Dakota and treatment the Solace to naval hospital, Washington.

Machinist J. L. Barnswell, detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to duty the Chester.

Revenue Cutter Orders

Sept. 9, First Lieut. of Engineers H. W. Spear, 30 days leave.

Sept. 11, Third Lieut. of Engineers K. W. Kraft, detached from Itasca to the Onondaga and granted 25 days leave en route.

Third Lieut. L. L. Bennett, granted five days leave from Sept. 15.

Capt. B. L. Reed, granted 10 days leave. First Lieut. of Engineers J. I. Bryan, given preparatory orders to the Tuscarora.

Second Lieut. J. T. Drake resignation accepted effective as of Sept. 12.

Second Lieut. W. T. Stromburg, preparatory orders for examination for promotion.

Sept. 12, Third Lieut. J. S. Baylla, C. G. Roemer, W. N. Derby and L. C. Mueller, preparatory orders for examination for promotion.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Connecticut and Warrington at Newport, Castine at Gardiner's bay, Dolphin at North River, Prometheus at San Diego, Ohio at Boston, West Virginia and Colorado at San Francisco; Saratoga at Shanghai.

Sailed—Paulding and Trippe, from Newport for Lynn Haven bay; Hector, from Newport News for Bradford, R. I.; Marietta, from Guantanamo for Portsmouth, N. H.; Albany, from Makung for Yokohama.

PITTSBURGH HAS REAL CIVIC CENTER STATES WRITER ON BUILDING

Almost the entire number of the Architectural Record is devoted to "Building of Pittsburgh," an article written by Montgomery Schuyler, who declares that Pittsburgh leads the country in having a real civic center.

"It is specially notable that in considering the most recent houses of Pittsburgh to observe how—although externally and internally the design of it has been executed quite regardless of expense and the decoration is of great sumptuousness—successful pains are taken to avoid palatial pretensions, that there are no state apartments; that it is a house, in Bacon's phrase, 'built to live in and not to look on.'"

"As in most American cities, so especially in Pittsburgh, one is more astonished at the extent of good domestic architecture than at the rapidity of its evolution. In any of our cities the contrast between the common domestic architecture of a generation ago and that of today affords matter equally for astonishment and congratulation.

"In none is the contrast sharper than in Pittsburgh, largely because the new there is better than it mostly is elsewhere, partly because the old is worse.

"The speculative builder, whose wisdom in this generation is wiser beyond dispute, has taken a hint of the attractiveness of beauty. And note that most everybody in Pittsburgh occupies his own house to himself. One notes few apartment houses in the whole residential district, and only one or two of any pretensions. The enormous demand for small houses leads to a competition in architecture as well as in other things.

"There is no other civic center in this country to be compared with this, excepting possibly Copley square, and Copley square is so much less extensive as hardly to come into comparison."

writes Mr. Schuyler, in discussing Pittsburgh as a real civic center. Continuing he says:

"If at the entrance to Central park, New York had a reservation which should comprise the chief seats of public instruction and public entertainment, it would have only what Pittsburgh already has at the entrance to Shenley park, partly by natural advantages, partly by enlightened interest of promoters in real estate. Thanks to the lucky union of all these things, the panorama which one looking forward northward from Shenley park sees unfold itself comprises and combines the social and civic functions which are elsewhere scattered."

PLAN MILITARY POST INSPECTION

WASHINGTON—Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war, Major-General Wood, chief of staff and Captain McCoy, his aid, have arranged to leave Washington next Tuesday on a visit of inspection to western and southern military posts. It is expected that the trip will last about a month. Particular attention will be given to the situation in Texas and Arizona. The secretary will have an opportunity to see for himself the conditions at some of the small posts which it is proposed to abandon.

MAYORS HONOR ANDREW CARNEGIE

DUNFERMLINE—Andrew Carnegie was the recipient Friday evening of an address presented by the lord mayors and provost mayors of 51 cities of the United Kingdom. The address, richly illuminated, eulogizes Mr. Carnegie for his lavish benefactions for libraries, universities, hero funds and the cause of peace.

SEALERS REPORTED CAPTURED

VICTORIA, B. C.—News was brought by the Pacific liner Awa Maru that the Russian cruiser Manjuria recently found eight Japanese schooners off the Kommandorski island seal rookeries. Arms and seal skins found on board were seized.

BRIGHT ART SEASON IS IN PROSPECT

Artists Returning and Activities in Galleries, With Resumption of Public Interest, Furnish Indications in New York

By ROBERT W. MACBETH

NEW YORK—As the summer vacation season draws to a close, there is here a very evident resumption of interest in art matters. The exhibitions which have served to attract visitors at various country resorts as well as in a good many cities near the haunts of the vacationist, are nearing an end, and the pictures shown there are finding their way back either to the artists or to the many galleries that serve as their agents.

Perhaps never before have come such universal reports of successful "summer shows," and they come all the way from Portland, Ore., to Worcester, Mass., and from Poland Springs, Me., to Galveston, Tex.

Appreciation Gratifies

Most of the exhibitions have confined their attention to the work of American artists, and the sincere and oft-time financial appreciation that they have called forth is extremely gratifying to those whose endeavor it is to make known better and more comprehensively the works of our American school.

As far back as the Lewis and Clarke exposition in Portland there had begun to be a very real want for good pictures on the Pacific coast. Several private collectors, most of whom it is true acquired their knowledge and perhaps their liking for art in the East, had excellent examples of the work of some of our contemporary artists, but it remained for the exposition, with its excellently chosen collection, to awaken a very general interest throughout the Northwest.

Residents Subscribe

This interest well manifested itself this past summer, when a painting by Paul Dougherty was purchased for the Portland permanent collection largely, yes almost entirely, through the personal subscription of about 100 residents of Portland. Ten, or even five years ago, to raise a purchase fund for an American painting by public subscription would have been a task almost impossible, and the change of attitude of the people to-day is quite in accord with that change which is beginning to make itself felt all over the country.

Collection Praised

In the Albright gallery in Buffalo, there has been on view throughout the summer a collection that has won high praise everywhere for its general excellence. The beautiful gallery, situated in one of the most charming parks in the country, lends itself admirably to the best possible arrangement of the works contributed, and Miss Sage, the director, and her helpers, know how to make the most of the means at their disposal.

For the past few summers the small but choice exhibition at Poland Springs has given many visitors a chance to get in touch with art in a way that many of them would not have elsewhere. Many of our best men were represented in the group, and it is safe to predict that the large number of summer residents who availed themselves of the opportunity to view the collection have come away with a high idea of what our men are doing.

Worcester Secures

The exhibition at Worcester has already been reviewed in this paper. It has been by far the best of the many exceedingly good shows that Mr. Gentner has arranged and the purchase from it for the permanent collection of Childre Hassam's "Breakfast Room" has given to Worcester one of the best paintings appearing in New York last winter.

At Lyme, Conn., the annual show of the Lyme painters was held in the library last week. It included in the list some of those who formerly worked in the old village by the Connecticut, but who have more recently sought other fields, and the result was very satisfactory.

Galveston closed its exhibition just as collections were being made for a larger show to be held in connection with the state fair this month at Dallas.

Texas Attracts

Texas would perhaps seem far removed from the various art centers, but it is a fact that there two exhibitions attract sufficient interest to more than warrant the thoroughly good canvases that our best men are willing to send. Texans acquire their art education at a disadvantage, and it is pleasing to note that more and more of our men of first rank are realizing that there is a demand for good things there that must be met.

Rochester is the last of the cities to hold an exhibition during the fall. A large group has been opened at the state fair grounds and reports are just beginning to be received of its success. Next year probably others will be led to follow in the steps of these already established events, and soon there need be no excuse for any one's not having at least a bowing acquaintance with the work of our best men.

Artists Returning

One by one the artists are returning to town after a busy summer in fresh fields and the galleries are taking on an air of renewed activity that speaks well for the success of the new season. All of the old-timers will resume, as usual, their practise of general exhibitions open to the public for free inspection.

Visitors, particularly those who have been abroad for the summer, are trying to get in touch with what has been going on in their absence, and reports of pre-season sales are not infrequent. None of the galleries will commence catalogued groups until well into October, but on

the walls of most of them are to be seen even now canvases well worth while, although, of course, a good many of them have been seen one place or another during the last season or two.

Temporary Show Good

The Knoedlers' new gallery is not yet completed, but temporary show rooms are fitted up at the new home, 556 Fifth avenue, where good things, mostly foreign, are to be seen. Montross has just reopened, and this year will probably see a Tarbell show, one of those infrequent occurrences that are sure to attract attention.

The Macbeth gallery has been open throughout the summer, and the occasional visitor has usually found something to interest him, either in pictures, bronzes or pottery. The coming of Carl Friesike to America will probably prove

one of the artistic events of the winter, and his exhibition to be held here early in the season will be eagerly awaited.

Galleries Being Planned

Mr. Folsom has not yet returned from Europe, but before he left he intimated that several new men were to be heard from at his galleries and some of the old timers would show their new work. The plans of the Ehrich and Kraushaar galleries are as yet indefinite. Old masters will follow the summer exhibition of early American portraits at the former, and Kraushaar will undoubtedly maintain the high standard of previous winters in his groups.

On the whole, prospects for a decidedly interesting season are very bright and an announcement of definite plans and exhibitions may soon be expected.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE
LENT TO ART MUSEUM

Pieces of Much Interest
Distributed in the
Western Section

AT THE Museum of Fine Arts this week some interesting pieces of furniture have been lent by Mrs. Edmund M. Wheelwright of Boston and have been distributed in various parts of the western art section.

Two marquetry chairs of the eighteenth century, probably French or Italian, are made of olive wood inlaid with flowers and leaves. These are placed in the Copley gallery.

A gilt Florentine marriage chest of the fifteenth century is placed in the tapestry gallery, where there is already another quite similar to it. The chest is carved and gilded with rich effect, and the sides are decorated with panels painted in oils, representing the story of Helen. On each end is a shield enclosed within a laurel wreath, showing a coat of arms, and a small panel on each side of the central picture shows a maiden with her shield on the left and a knight with his shield on the right. These probably represent the arms of the bridal couple. The central panel is after the style of Botticelli and shows Paris (a knight) asleep under a tree with one of the three graces placing an apple in his hand; beyond, another knight on horseback is accosted by a medieval Diana, as he gallops to a vermillion castle seen in the distance.

Downstairs in the Lawrence room is found a marquetry desk of mahogany beautifully inlaid with colored woods in designs showing flowers and buds. This is in the Dutch style and is in fine condition. The inside shows compartments also inlaid, and two sections simulate old leather-bound books which pull out, disclosing a secret compartment.

In the Bremington room is a quaint painted cabinet from Friesland, Holland, reminding us much of the Norwegian furniture. It stands on two carved horses and is painted with much red and blue coloring. It is divided into panels with flowered borders, the panels representing the "Nativity" and the "Circumcision" on the front and scenes from Genesis on the back, painted in a quaint formal fashion dated 1700.

The Bremington room represents a Swiss interior of the sixteenth century. One similar to it was seen by the museum commission in the Schweizerisches Landesmuseum at Zurich and this was purchased through the Zurich museum. It was from a house of the Bremington family, was bought in 1904, and sent to Boston in sections, and then built into the new museum. The great beams of the ceiling are a foot or more thick, and the heavy door is made of planks two inches thick, fitted with great iron strappings, a heavy handle and great wrought iron lock.

The ceiling is slightly arched, with beams fitted into a fret carving across the ends of the room, each beam decorated with a rose boss. The side paneling is plain and probably of later construction. The floor is laid with red tiles and a casement window is fitted with four panels of stained glass, showing the arms of some canton or guild in brilliant tones of crimson and yellow, blue and green. This glass has been in the keeping of the museum for some time, but is just such as might have been in the windows of the sixteenth century room—the same period as Duerer's study at Nuremberg.

The furniture in the room consists of two carved chests, two heavy carved tables, a clothes press and several quaint chairs. The green porcelain stove is of the type described by "Onida" in her story of "The Nuremberg Stove" made by Hirschvogel. The tiles represent the figures of the apostles, Mary Magdalen, and other female characters, and the angles are decorated with cherubs' heads and scrolls. The top is finished with a crown and it was a German custom to wreath it with evergreen at the Christmas season. The tiles have a rich green glaze, and it is a fine specimen of the stove of the period.

On one of the tables stands a tall pewter tankard with a spout at the base, possibly the former property of some guild.

It is like stepping into the old world to go into this softly lighted, low-ceiled

POET'S ROOM SHOWN
AT COPLEY GALLERY

Pictures by Childe Hassam,
F. W. Redfield and
Other Artists

AT THE Copley gallery this week is shown an interior by Childe Hassam, painted several years ago at the Isle of Shoals, showing Celia Thaxter's sitting room.

The picture takes its color note from the vase of yellow nasturtiums on the table in the foreground, and a warm yellow light floods the room. As the eye becomes accustomed to the many details in the picture, a figure is seen lying on a couch reading under the window, through which we get a glimpse of her garden greenery. It is a picture that will be of great interest to those who have known Celia Thaxter at the Isle of Shoals, and who have felt the charm of her personality and wandered in her beloved garden.

Two snow pictures by F. W. Redfield are finely rendered, one showing a stream flowing between snowy banks, the other a snow-covered slope with a view of the hills over house tops and across the river.

Howard E. Smith shows a well-composed picture with tall pine trunks framing a glimpse of a village across the water. The red pine needles in the foreground and bright green grass are pleasing, and the pine tree on the edge of the bank has the charm of a Japanese drawing.

A portrait of a small boy by Mrs. Mary Danforth Page delights one by its simplicity and unaffected pose. It is not a child dressed for his portrait, but taken directly from his play, a clear-eyed, wide-awake little fellow in a tan-colored suit, reading a book.

Walter Kimball's gallery has been reopened by Brooks Reed, who had been associated with Mr. Kimball for 16 years, and he will conduct it under the name of "the Brooks Reed gallery."

Special exhibitions will not open till October. Through the winter the usual interesting collections of Durand-Ruel and other big dealers will be shown and a feature will be made of fine bric-a-brac such as has always made the gallery interesting to the collector of choice art objects.

BROOKLINE PLANS
FOR GYM OPENING

The Brookline municipal gymnasium will open for registration Oct. 1, and classes will commence Oct. 16. Over 1500 residents of the town are expected to register for the year's course, which is given free of charge to Brookline residents. A small fee will be required from those residing outside the town.

The work will be in charge of J. Leonard Mason, and he will be assisted by two swimming instructors and two gymnasts. The course will be extended this year to take in the swimming lessons, for which a fee has heretofore been charged.

NAME WIRELESS
RECEIVER TRUSTEE

PORTLAND, Me.—Selden Bacon of New York, recently named as receiver of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, on Friday was appointed a member of the board of trustees with Philip G. Clifford and John Howard Hull of Portland, by the referee in bankruptcy, Lewis Pierce. The meeting is continued today.

room; quaint and restful, and reminiscent of a thrifty, cleanly haus-frau.

The wooden beams are said to be fir, and they have taken on a rich brown with time. The wood lends itself to rich carving, and the panel at each end of the room, into which the beams fit, shows great richness in the foliated pattern.

The folding chairs could not have been very comfortable with the seat only a few inches wide, but the armchairs are more roomy. The small painted cabinet just added is quite in keeping, and adds a touch of color to the interior.

DEMOS LULLED BY MUSIC

MUSIC is being put to service in the cause of peace and arbitration. A world's peace doxology of two short stanzas with music composed in the style of the classic instrumental melodies which arrangers have made popular in hymn book compilation, is from the pen of Edward L. Morris. A lyric prayer by George Graff, Jr., is published in the September Advocate of Peace.

The prayer, which consists of four stanzas of four lines each, has been set to music by Ernest R. Ball of New York. It was introduced to the public at the Christian Endeavor convention at Atlantic City the day President Taft made his address. On that occasion the composer himself sang it. The prayer is entitled "Let Us Have Peace" and the publication rights belong to M. Witmark & Sons, New York.

Bradley Gilman writing in the Advocate of Peace on "Demos and a World Tribunal," and discussing the best means of reaching and teaching the public, advises music, vocal or instrumental, as a means of appealing to the heart of Demos. He recalls what groups of patriotic singers in civil war times like the "Hutchinson family" and the "Fowler family" did by going up and down the land appealing to the hearts of the people by way of music. He refers also to the effect of the peace jubilee in the Boston Coliseum after the war was over. His practical hint is that prizes be offered for peace anthems and that peace festivals be held in various parts of the country.

MUSIC NOTES

MISS ALICE NIELSEN is to head a concert company of her own this fall and will have as two of her associates, Ricardo Martin, tenor of the Metropolitan opera company, and Jose Mardones, bass of the Boston opera company. Miss Nielsen comes to Boston Tuesday. She takes part in the Worcester festival on Sept. 29. M. Mardones is reported to have scored a success at Buenos Aires, whence he is now sailing for Boston. Among the cities in which Mr. Martin will appear before the opening of the New York opera season are Chicago,

JORDAN
MARSH
COMPANY
GRAND
OPENING

FALL AND
WINTER
1911-1912

DEMOS LULLED BY MUSIC

Cleveland, Des Moines, Rochester, St. Paul, Nashville, Winnipeg and Calgary. At most of these places Mr. Martin will be the specially engaged soloist of the Alice Nielsen operatic concert company.

The subscription department of the Boston opera house is filling applications for opera tickets and announces that there are still many desirable seats left. The managers say that if the demand continues as it has up to the present it would be well for those desiring to become subscribers to communicate with the subscription department at once, as the indications point to the largest season the Boston Opera Company has yet had.

Mrs. Sibyl Sammis Mac Dermid, dramatic soprano, one of the Chicago group of musicians who are hastening the art development of the country, appears in concert at the Fine Arts building, Chicago, Monday evening, Oct. 23, with Marx E. Oberndorfer, pianist, and Leon Marx, violinist. Mrs. Mac Dermid is to give a part of her time this season to teaching. This artist has carried on her studies with masters of her own city and of New York, Paris and London. She has appeared in concert abroad and has assisted at music festivals and at oratorio performances of many cities of the United States.

The first recital of the Faellen piano-forte school will take place Saturday afternoon, Sept. 23.

NAMES DEPUTIES
ON CONSERVATION

ALBANY, N. Y.—The conservation commission announces the appointment of Thomas H. Guy of Troy as deputy conservation commissioner for the division of fish and game, to succeed John B. Burnham of Essex, resigned, and Charles H. Jackson of Albany as deputy commissioner for the division of lands and forests. Each office pays \$3500 a year.

Mr. Guy is a native of Troy, a lawyer, a graduate of Yale, class of '92. He is a Democrat.

Mr. Jackson was graduated from the Columbia law school in 1884. He is a Democrat.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

They were laughing bands that wended their ways to the schoolhouses this week. From big to little and little to big, they were practically without exception glad to get back. School means hard work, but it also means happy work. It means intelligent application to tasks that have been brought within the pupil's comprehension. The system of compulsion has been replaced by that of invitation.

The faces that greeted the teachers were bright and eager, eager to greet, to hear, to tell and to get busy. At the high schools it was almost like the first days at boarding school and college. James E. Downey, head master of the High School of Commerce, said afterward he did not know enough words in the English language to describe things as they were at his school. Most of the boys had been at work during the summer, putting into practise the things they had learned during the term, which is a prescribed part of the course. They were jubilant and could hardly curb themselves until it was time to turn in the report cards showing how well they had done, and to tell what they had learned, what they wanted to learn, and to attack the things still unlearned that their experience had proved to them necessary.

In some of the schools it has taken quite a while to straighten things out and get them in running order. This is usually in the districts where there are many newcomers, many of them perched from other lands; it takes time to grade them satisfactorily, and there is a constant change up and down. Other schools took up the regular program almost at once, and were as deep in it by the end of the first day as though there had been no interruption. With Monday morning the whole system is expected to be running according to regular schedule.

Edward F. O'Dowd, sub-master at the Nathan Hale school, and Mrs. O'Dowd, returned last week from a summer in Europe. It was a pleasure trip purely, but it was the pleasure of Mr. O'Dowd to visit a number of schools that he found in session. He had this opportunity in London and Belgium, as well as several other places, and gained much that he means to apply in the work with his own pupils. Different ways bring new ideas. Sometimes these accentuate the value of the American work, sometimes

they were rich with things that could be used to advantage here, and sometimes the gain was more in the line of ideals. While Americans can learn much from Europe, Mr. O'Dowd says, Europe can learn from America.

A little girl in the Bowdoin school was naughty one morning, refusing to obey her teacher. Repentance crept in by the afternoon and she wrote this note:

"Dear Teacher: I am sorry I was disobedient this morning. Please forgive and forget and let me know when you forget."

The organized recess at the Dillaway school was resumed by the pupils on Wednesday with an enthusiasm most gratifying to the principal, Mrs. Emma S. Gulliver, whose idea it is. It was pronounced a success by everybody last year, but this action of the girls seemed to give it still further approval.

WANT EXETER CAR
LINE DISMANTLED

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—A hearing on a petition to dismantle the Portsmouth & Exeter street railway was given by Judge Chase, A. S. Batchelder and Burns P. Hodgman, sitting as masters, in the United States court here. The road, which is now being operated by receivers, is 12 miles long, and was constructed and equipped at a cost of about \$350,000. Witnesses were put on the stand to show that the road was operated at a loss, and that many thousands of dollars would have to be expended immediately to make it safe.

WOMAN OFFICER INELIGIBLE

Malden cannot have Mrs. Mary K. O'Sullivan of Winthrop as a truancy officer, according to a communication to the Malden school board from the civil service commission yesterday. The commission stated that it opposed her because she is a non-resident of Malden.

Silks THRESHER BROS.
The Specialty Silk Store,
46 TEMPLE PLACE,
Boston, Mass.

U. S. OFFICIALS AWAIT RESULT OF MR. TAFT'S DR. WILEY DECISION

WASHINGTON—Speculation continues today among government officials as to the effect of President Taft's complete exoneration of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, in a letter which he wrote just before his departure from Beverly to Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture.

The leading figures in the case are away on vacation. Up in his Blue Ridge mountain retreat, a farm at Blenheim, where he spends his spare time supervising his crops, Dr. Wiley read the full text of the President's opinion, but beyond saying it was a complete vindication for him, Dr. Wiley would make no comment.

Secretary Wilson, on his farm at Traer, Ia., made only brief comment, characterizing the President's decision as wise.

Solicitor McCabe of the department is in the West, and Attorney-General Wickesham, who rendered the opinion recommending Dr. Wiley's dismissal, is in New York.

SCHOOL PUPILS OF WAKEFIELD GIVE AN EXHIBIT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—An exhibit of school garden products and work in manual training, drawing and sewing by public school pupils was held in the assembly hall of the Greenwood school Friday afternoon and evening and diplomas and ribbons were awarded as follows:

Flowers—First class, Dora McKie, Ada Dady, Louise Brown; second class, Ada Dady, Helen Jones, Kenneth Collinson; third class, Rachel Willey, Charles Bucknam, Philip Vining; potted plants, Rachel Willey, Whitney Avery, Edith Simonds.

Vegetables—First class, Leslie McIntyre, Jessie Davis, Carol Simonds; second class, Josie Zankensky, Whitney Avery, Isabel Reed; third class, Lawrence Woster, Isabel Reed; fourth class, Marion Dunham, Louise Brown, Roy Stone; fifth class, Alarvey Sederquist, Sherwin Day.

Special class for squashes, Eva McDonald, Ray Cutter, Francis De Grassie; special class for pumpkins, Leon Blanchard, Howard Smith, Myron Wing.

Squash—Leslie Young, Kenneth Gaetz, Ray Cutter.

Embroidery—First class, Gladys Eastman, Mildred Munn, Ruth Green; second class, Ruth Thresher, Ruth MacKay, Lillian Aschenden.

Sewing—Grades 4 and 5, Phyllis Allen, Doris Palmer, Leah Allen; grade 6, Gertrude Anderson, Bertha Salholm; grade 7, Ruth Thresher, Ethel Trefrey.

Drawing—Grades 1, 2, 3, Helen Arnold, Minnie McKay, Rudolph McKay; grades 4, 5, 6, Florence McKay, Alice Smith, Alice Whittle; grades 7, 8, 9, Grace Duffell, Ethel Bolton, Pearl Trefrey.

TAKE GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR HIGH

WORCESTER, Mass.—The school committee, at a special meeting in city hall Friday night, voted to establish a new high school in Salisbury street, school building, until such time as city council puts through an appropriation to construct an addition to classical high to relieve the crowded condition in the three regular high schools.

Plans to get the new high school opened as soon as possible will be made by Supt. Homer P. Lewis beginning today.

GATES MONEY FOR MILLS IN TEXAS

NEW YORK—The \$1,200,000 set aside by John W. Gates' will for investment at Port Arthur, Texas, will be utilized in a paper mill, a railroad extension of about a quarter of a mile and a rice mill. Further bequests include \$25,000 for a recreation pier at Port Arthur, and \$150,000 to the Mary Gates Memorial hospital, which the late financier built and furnished at Port Arthur at a cost of \$200,000.

LABORER WOULD DEPOSIT \$1000
DULUTH, Minn.—When the postal savings bank opened here a laborer, wishing to be the first depositor, slipped \$1000 through the window. The clerk informed him that \$100 a month was the maximum.

ADMIRAL TOGO WELCOMED
TOKIO, Japan—Admiral Togo returned home Friday from his tour around the world. He was welcomed enthusiastically.



ATKIN'S HATS SPECIAL \$3.00
OTHERS AT \$2.00 AND \$3.00
ATKIN'S, Hatter
4 Tremont St., NEAR SCOLLAY SQ. OPEN EVENINGS

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

BROOKLINE

Aspinwall lodge, No. 108, Knights of Pythias, will give a concert in the Presbyterian church Oct. 10.

The town warrant giving notice of the primary election to be held in the town hall Sept. 26, has been issued.

The local Republican Club will give a reception to the candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor tonight in the new club rooms on Harvard street.

The Rev. Willis P. Odell will begin his new duties next Sunday at the St. Marks Methodist church.

MALDEN

Alderman Charles R. Hutchinson and Councilman Henry J. Morrison of ward 7 have both announced their candidacies for the board of aldermen this fall.

Daniel C. Palmer, state sealer of weights and measures, of this city is urging cooperation among the various sealers of neighboring cities and towns in the state and the sealers of this city, Melrose and Everett will hold conferences once each month.

WINTHROP

The Altar Guild of St. John's Episcopal church has elected the following: Directress, Mrs. McClintock; vice-directress, Miss S. Clapp; secretary, Mrs. T. R. Swift; treasurer, Mrs. Beare; executive committee, the officers and Mrs. Harry Aiken, Miss L. Clapp. The Sunday school and evening services of this church will begin Sunday.

REVERE

The Priscilla Circle of the Trinity Congregational church has elected the following for the coming year: President, Mrs. Clara Bates; vice-president, Mrs. Strout; secretary, Mrs. Frederick Cloudman; financial secretary, Mrs. Cleaves; treasurer, Mrs. Joseph Bell. The society is preparing for a harvest festival early in October.

EVERETT

Arrangements have been made in the high school permitting pupils in the commercial course to complete their courses in three years.

At the first communication of Palestine lodge, A. F. and A. M., Friday evening, three candidates received the Fellowship degree.

NEEDHAM

The registrars of voters have revised the lists of voters for the primaries, adding 13 and dropping 63 names. The total number of voters is 941 and of polltax payers 1479.

The Boston West Baptist Association will meet with the First Baptist church on Oct. 4.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The Arlington Social Club resumed its meetings yesterday at the home of Mrs. William H. McLellan. The first social will be given by the club in the Park Avenue Orthodox Congregational church, Sept. 26.

CHELSEA

Mrs. Frances T. Endicott, a former president, will have charge of the elvies department of the Chelsea Woman's Club until the return of the chairman, Mrs. W. S. Fracker.

QUINCY

Dock and Water Front Commissioner Frank F. Crane has been appointed by Congressman J. Hampton Moore, president of the Atlantic Deepwater Waterways Association, a delegate to the deeper waterways at Kansas City, Sept. 28.

ROCKLAND

Alvin A. Totman, a past grand of Standard lodge 177, I. O. O. F., has been appointed district deputy grand master of Electric lodge of Brockton and Winthrop lodge of Abington.

READING

The Meadowbrook Golf Club has voted to repair the Parker homestead on its land for renting purposes.

BOY TRANSLATED HIS INSTRUCTIONS

Ralph E. Hawley, who has come to the city to do school extension work for the Women's Municipal League of Boston, has been busy all summer getting acquainted with his people. An athlete himself, he entered heartily into the sports of the boys.

He tells with a humorous twinkle in his eyes that one day when they were having the final preliminary games for the Franklin park field day on Boston Common two rows of boys were lined up for the baseball relay. At the head of each line stood its leader. The final instructions were given the leaders by the director of the games thus:

"You run to the goal, pick up the ball and throw it to the man at the head of your line; if he catches it he carries it to the goal and throws it from there to the next man in line. Continue this until you are in your original place at the head of the line. If any man fails to catch the ball he and only he must get it before running to the goal. If he fails to do this your side will be penalized. Now you instruct your men."

One of the leaders turned to his team and gave the directions in the following words:

"Hey, kids! Listen! Each mutt ketch the ball, run there," pointing to the goal, "fire it to the next; keep it up till bone-head throws it to me. If any guy muffs it I'll knock his block off."

PACIFIC FLEET TO BE DOUBLED
VALLEJO, Cal.—The Pacific fleet is to be doubled by the addition of four first-class armored cruisers now attached to the Atlantic station.

MELROSE

A hearing will be given Monday at city hall on petition of the Malden & Melrose Gas Company for a franchise to lay a line of pipes through half a dozen of the principal streets for extending the gas service to Stoneham and Reading.

All registration records were broken Friday evening when 102 names were added to the voting list. This makes 200 new names added this fall.

WHITMAN

The Wednesday half holidays for the season have been discontinued in the stores for the season.

The selectmen will hold a meeting the first of the week to decide upon the hours for holding the primaries on Sept. 26. Many of the citizens in the town want the polls open during the afternoon and the selectmen are considering their request.

BEVERLY

The Beverly Farms Mass band will give a concert at Central square Monday evening. The band has made splendid progress as a musical organization and many engagements are ahead for the popular organization.

Farms firemen are enjoying their annual field day this afternoon at the Preston field on Hart street.

PEMBROKE

The annual barbecue of the Bryantville fire department will be held this evening at Mayflower grove. An entertainment will be provided by local talent.

The senior class of the Pembroke high school has voted to take a trip to Washington next March and will hold a series of entertainments to raise the money.

MEDFORD

Austin Dean, a former resident here, sails next week for India as a missionary. He will remain in India seven years.

Mayor Charles S. Taylor has approved the order for holding the joint primaries Sept. 26 from noontime to 9 o'clock in the evening.

WAKEFIELD

Eugene P. MacDonell, Henry De Roche, Frank H. Robinson, William A. Shaw, Arthur H. Gould, Fred J. Black, Joseph L. Preston and John A. Peterson, special police officers, have petitioned the selectmen to be placed on the reserve list, claiming that they were members of the force when the town adopted the civil service act.

Building permits have been issued to Willard Flint for a garage on Green street, Josephine F. Dowling for a frame dwelling on Charles street, Georgia Crowe for a house on Salem street, and to James Rice for a bungalow on Druid Hill avenue, Boyntonville district.

HANOVER

The Rev. Melvin S. Nash of North Hanover may retire as a member of the school board owing to business engagements. He has served as a member of the board for many years and previous to that was principal of the Hanover high school.

The Third Massachusetts District Poultry Association will hold a meeting at the engine house hall at North Hanover next Friday evening when a number of good speakers will appear.

LYNNFIELD

The South Lynnfield Improvement Association has elected: President, Benjamin A. Ingraham; vice-president, M. F. Donovan; recording secretary, Henry W. Pelton; treasurer, Frederick Mansfield. Committees have been appointed to take charge of a number of contemplated town improvements, including relocation of telegraph poles in the square, and a movement is on foot to form a ladies auxiliary.

NORWELL

A lawn party will be held this evening at Ridge Hill grove by the members of the Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, of Hanover.

The Rev. Horace G. Mann of Tufts College will preach at the Universalist church at West Norwell tomorrow in the absence of the pastor.

GOV. DIX URGES COMITY IN ALL STATE TAXATION

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—Gov. John A. Dix of New York, who addressed the conference of governors on Friday afternoon on "State Comity in Taxation," took a broad view of the subject, urging concord among the several states themselves as well as between them and the federal government, for, said he, "The question of taxation involves practically every principle and power of government."

"The call for federal interference in business is really a cry for relief from clashing state attempts at unfair and unjust taxation of business. That is why the effect of each tax measure outside of the state should be as carefully considered as its effect within the state," said Governor Dix.

"I have no sympathy with the theory of taxation which finds expression in retaliatory legislation. Because some sister state imposes unjust taxes upon our citizens doing business there is no reason, to my mind, why New York should impose unjust taxes on the citizens of that state doing business in New York. Rather should New York set the example of dealing justly and by argument and persuasion seek the repeal of the unjust law."

"Every tax law should be carefully considered both as to its effects within and without the state. It is comparatively easy to consider the effect within the state and unfortunately that is the only side of the question which usually is considered at all."

"If the tax affects business outside the state adversely, our legislators, if we may judge by their actions and their words, seem pleased rather than saddened. This, I suppose, is on the narrow view that another man's loss is our gain, particularly when that man is our business rival. But thoughtful men know better. They know that anything that would raise the price of fuel in Pennsylvania would affect business everywhere."

"Taxation is an element in business cost. If taxes are increased unduly, unjustly and unequally anywhere, all business, not only the business most intimately connected with the thing taxed, but all business, will be affected to some degree."

"Real estate, in the nature of things, must bear the chief burden of local government. The real concern, therefore, of the owners of real estate is simply to make sure that they are getting their money's worth for the taxes they pay for local government."

"But real estate does not bear all the taxes, either state or local. In addition to real estate taxes, there are two great groups of taxes; that is, taxes on business and taxes on investments. Real estate cannot move. Land and buildings are fixed and their owners face prosperity or misfortune as it comes to their locality, without the chance to move away and escape it."

"Business, however, is not so fixed. Business can move, and business is always watching for a chance to improve conditions and reduce cost. Taxation, unless it be even, just and equal, is an artificial hindrance to business and business will do its best to escape. And since business no longer confines itself to one locality but extends over many states there surely is a call for state comity in taxation."

"What has been said concerning tax-

ation of business applies with even greater force to taxation of invested capital. Though business is largely free to establish itself where conditions are most favorable, capital for investment purposes is still freer. A slight increase of taxation on investments will stop further investment and frequently drive out investments already made. The states must come together on this subject, and the line of common action must be the cessation of attempts to tax outside capital more heavily than home capital."

"The excuse always offered for these attempts to place burdens on capital owned by citizens of other states is, that such capital competes with our own citizens. But is this true? Wherever the mill, factory, foundry or manufacturing establishment is located it is subject to the local taxes on its plant. It sells its product wherever it can and seeks business in every corner of the country."

"To attempt to levy discriminatory taxes is unfair and unjust. It amounts to saying that we want our own state market for our own citizens, excluding the citizens of our sister states, and at the same time that we want the market of the other states for our citizens."

"When 46 states attempt to enact tax legislation on these lines the burden on legitimate business becomes very great. It is time to recognize that we cannot demand favors at the same time that we refuse corresponding favors. Legislation to be sound must be broad and general. It must concern itself with the common good and not seek individual advantage."

"Every state desires to keep capital at home and draw capital to it, because thereby it increases its manufactures; it draws population; it sees its land values growing and the comforts of civilization brought nearer to its people. Above all, it thereby provides certain and steady employment for its working population."

"Capital should be free to shift from one locality to another, whereby it can be employed to the best economic advantage. Such shifting benefits the state where the capital is invested in enterprises which develop its resources, and also benefits those whose capital is so invested, thereby encouraging thrift and industry."

"Under our present law, shares in New York corporations owned by non-residents are exempt from our inheritance tax, and this obstacle to free investment in our business enterprises has been removed. Securities and money of non-residents deposited in our state are also exempt. I am glad that the Legislature of the Empire state has corrected the injustice of double taxation, even though this will involve the loss of some revenue which we have been collecting from non-resident investors. And New York, now having done her share, looks with confidence to her sister states who may still be offending to do theirs, and I trust the governors here assembled may take some action to bring about complete state comity on this important subject."

LEXINGTON SCHOOL ENROLMENT 892

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Frank H. Damon, superintendent of schools, has announced that the total enrolment in all the public schools is 892 and probably more will enter by the end of this month, thereby bringing the registration up to 900.

WE GIVE 24 GREEN TRADING STAMPS

HENRY SIEGEL Co.

Largest and Finest Restaurant in New England—Music 12 to 2

Furniture, Brass Bed and Mattress Bargains

Unparalleled Low Prices for September on High Grade Furniture at Anniversary Sale This Week



This Solid Mahogany Dining Table

Solid Mahogany Dining Tables sold in this sale at almost half price. Made of solid mahogany, 4 feet long, pedestal base and claw feet

\$25.00



This \$40 Buffet

\$25

An entirely new design buffet, made of selected quartered oak, four feet long, very conveniently arranged for storage of silver, linen, etc. In many stores such a buffet would cost \$40.00.

\$25 For \$40.00 Parlor Suites



A well built suite in mahogany finish, with the richly upholstered cushions, a splendid value at \$40.00. A \$25 wonderful sensation at

Student's Desk

\$7.95

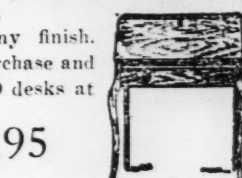
Ready for immediate delivery.



This \$10.00 Desk

\$6.95

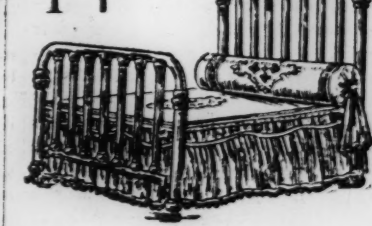
Mahogany finish. Special purchase and sale of 100 desks at



This \$35 Brass Bed

With 4-in. Posts and 7 1-in. Fillers

\$14.95



Boston's favorite Brass Bed value—500 of these big, handsome, massive beds, ready for the Anniversary.

\$6.50 Combination Mattresses at \$4.95

\$10 Layer Mattresses at \$7.50

\$23 Ostermoor Mattresses at \$15.00

\$12 Felt Mat \$9.95

\$16 Felt Mat \$12.50

HENRY SIEGEL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

WALL STREET LOOKS ASKANCE AT ACTION OF THE GOVERNORS

(Continued from page one)

commerce commission they may entirely wipe out the profits of the railroads."

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—Ten governors remaining here over night departed for their homes today, having been preceded by 19 fellow executives yesterday, the conference having been brought to a close one day earlier than had been expected when it was found that there was nothing of importance to come before the session scheduled for today.

Before adjourning to meet at Richmond, Va., in December, 1912, they authorized the appointment of a permanent secretary at a salary of not more than \$3000 a year. They voted to admit former governors as honorary members. They will have the privilege of the floor but won't be allowed to vote. William George Jordan, who has been secretary of the conference since 1908, the year it was organized, will not be retained, the governors deciding that Mr. Jordan's plans were too elaborate.

To clear up any misunderstanding as to the mission of the state's right's committee it issued a statement defining its attitude and that of the house of governors. Judson Harmon and Governor Bradley of Missouri prepared the statement, which read:

"In view of the apparent misunderstanding by some of the action of the conference yesterday it is deemed advisable that a statement should be made as to its exact nature and purposes."

"As the decision of the United States circuit court in what are known as the Minnesota rate cases, to the effect that the state of Minnesota had no authority to regulate railroad rates within its own borders because interstate commerce was thereby affected, and as other cases involving the same question in other states would come before the supreme court of the United States for decision, the conference considered it advisable that a committee should be appointed to see that the state's side of this controversy is properly prepared and presented to the supreme court. The committee expects to deal only with the legal side of this controversy and the action taken yesterday was one of only ordinary precaution."

"Every state in the Union is vitally interested in the decision of this question, as the right of each state to regulate its own internal commerce would be destroyed by an adverse decision. We expect to ascertain as to what cases will first be considered by the supreme court in which this question will be decided, and if it is deemed advisable we will ask leave to present to the court a brief in argument in support of the right of the states to regulate commerce wholly within their borders."

Both Governor Harmon and Governor Bradley said after the statement came out that there was no question but that the action taken by the governor's con-

SOON TO RESUME HUNT FOR RELICS IN ANCIENT RUINS

WASHINGTON—A number of classic antiquities, dating from the seventh century before Christ to the time of the Roman empire, have already been unearthed by the American archeological expedition exploring the ruins of Cyrene, in northern Africa, which will soon resume its active operations under the sheltering influence of the United States cruiser Chester.

A full report of the discoveries has just been received by the Archeological Institute of America, with headquarters here, under whose auspices the excavations are being prosecuted. On the northwest slope of the Acropolis of the ancient city a large number of votive offerings, mostly terra cotta, was found. Among the important discoveries were a marble head of Athena, the Grecian goddess of wisdom. It is of the best period of Greek sculpture, a masterpiece of extraordinary beauty.

WHITMAN SCHOOL GARDEN CONTEST

WHITMAN, Mass.—About 200 children have entered their names as exhibitors in the school garden contest to be held in the Bates, Cortell, Dyer, Gurney, Hastings and Reed schools on Friday from 2 to 4 p. m. The boys and girls will exhibit flowers and vegetables they have raised.

The following members of the Whitman Woman's Club will act as judges: Bates school, Mrs. Albert Harding, Mrs. Chester Perry; Cortell school, Miss Annie Pearson, Miss Helena Pearson, Mrs. P. L. Hearsey; Dyer school, Mrs. Chester Perry, Mrs. Albert Harding, Mrs. Mae Blachman, Mrs. Edwin W. Brown; Gurney school, Miss Susan W. Smith, Mrs. Arthur H. Lee, Mrs. Ambrose Turner; Hastings school, Mrs. W. E. Truett, Mrs. G. A. Cloft, Mrs. Hiram Gerald; Reed school, Mrs. E. Clofton Taft, Mrs. Elmer Webster and Mrs. L. Stetson.

It has been decided to offer as awards bulbs of narcissus, hyacinths, daffodils, tulips, etc., rather than the usual money award.

MR. ROCKEFELLER MUST PAY TAX

CLEVELAND, O.—John D. Rockefeller's protest that the tax appraisal on his Forest Hill estate is too high, was overruled when his representative appeared before the county commissioners Friday to argue the protest. As a result he must pay on the valuation of \$1,052,108, an increase of 400 per cent over last year's valuation.

ference was the most important step that has been taken in many years toward the preservation of state sovereignty. They agreed in saying that if the federal courts are not checked by the supreme court the states will become little more than geographical divisions and that legislatures might as well go out of business.

ASK INTERSTATE BOARD TO PREVENT RATE CUT ON LAKES

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The grain and milling committee of the Minneapolis Traffic Association Friday telegraphed to Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission, asking that the commission at once make known its attitude toward the filing of the 21½-cent rate on flour from Minneapolis to New York.

The committee wants to know whether the commission proposes to suspend the new rate before it becomes operative. If such action is contemplated, the committee asks that the commission give immediate recognition to the Flour City steamer line, which proposes to put in a rate of 20.2 cents per 100 pounds. Six full-decked, high-grade steel steamers are ready for operation.

GRANTS \$180,000 TO IMPROVE ROADS

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—The Somerset county board of freeholders reached the high water mark with its annual tax budgets at the monthly meeting held recently by appropriating \$180,000 for county expenses, including bridge and road building, for the coming fiscal year. In order to raise this amount and keep within the lawful rate of taxation it will be necessary to increase the rates throughout the county. This is a matter that the county tax board will have to pass upon.

POLICE RAISE IS UNDECIDED

WORCESTER, Mass.—The city council committee on finance is in a deadlock over the favorable report of the police committee, on petition of F. E. Williams, asking that the pay of patrolmen be increased from \$2.75 to \$3. A vote, taken at the meeting after a heated discussion of nearly an hour, showed the committee standing 3 to 3.

PLAN TO ANSWER ALARMS BY RAIL

NEW YORK—Fire Chief Kenlon has arranged to have fire apparatus in Queens transported by railroad at every fire call. The wagons will be taken from the cars at the nearest point to the fire.

SECTION MEN ORDERED OUT

SCRANTON, Pa.—About 12

CANADA IS LAND OF FOUR SEASONS

New Searchings Into Problem of Empire Are Caused by Proposal for Reciprocity Between Two Peoples of North American Continent

KIPLING'S objection to reciprocal trade with the United States comes with a dash of surprise to many Canadians—particularly to Canadians who have absorbed his imperial writings as so many lessons in a "proper pride" of British ancestry. He, like most elder brothers and many a pater familias, forgets that the "youngsters" are as much a part of the family as are their own full-grown selves; and that just as they, the elders, naturally and necessarily maintain the traditions dear to the family in general—and really cannot tell how or when they learned so to maintain them. Would it not be the wiser course for the elders to anticipate such a development and instead of fretting about a possible choice of "unsuitable companions," take the genial stand which the British premier has taken. Such an attitude as that of Mr. Asquith necessarily awakens a sense of charming elder brotherliness, which does more to "cement the bonds of empire" than can doubts and warnings extended by other elder brothers. Certainly no Canadian has resented Mr. Asquith's attitude, and all Liberals appreciate it.

The same cannot be said of Kipling. If Kipling had not made his passage through Canada so meteoric in its nature, he might have learned that her people, though friendly toward much across the border, have not set themselves in any general sense the task of modeling their affairs along United States lines of advancement, but have rather watched with disapproval many experiments and proclivities in the republic. There appears an innate repugnance to many of the deviations from British usages which they notice there, and at no time has there been a "follow the leader" attitude except in the matter of protective tariffs and that was under protest, as history clearly shows.

The Americans, it is to be supposed may not be flattered by finding that Canadians "object to being annexed"; but as they have already been made very much aware of this objection, it may not make them feel much more uncomfortable to draw Kipling's attention to the fact that only two of Canada's public men have viewed with equanimity during the past decade such a possibility. Only a hopeless minority now favors the sentiments these men have held.

Ideals Determined

The veteran Canadian premier's memory and experience date back to the days when men of both the Conservative and Liberal parties spoke not altogether hesitatingly of annexation possibilities. He was one of them. During last session's debates he was reminded of this former attitude. He answered, "We all make mistakes in our green and salad days."

Canada, like Sir Wilfrid, has ripened into a condition where Kipling's "warning" appears as unnecessary as tears over a frost falling on the cranberry crop. Canada may not appear to the world to be sufficiently grown up to be allowed entire freedom of action and her ideals may not appear clearly outlined—indeed the older members of the world's family of nations may consider that, like all children, she cannot be expected to have ideals. But a close observer sees that there is a dominion-wide acceptance, and a rapidly advancing application of at least five decidedly progressive ideals which in the older countries are accorded a place in practical politics or economics by only a minority of their workers and these ideals are not in line with the development of United States affairs during the past 25 or 30 years.

Canada maintains an attitude of adverse criticism toward many of these developments, as many foremost Americans also are now doing; and it is because of this attitude that every political speaker of today throughout the whole Dominion knows that his election hinges on whether or not he can convince his hearers that reciprocity and annexation must go hand in hand.

Affiliation Prophesied

Every Liberal covers the ground thoroughly, bases his arguments on the mother country's methods, reminds his audiences that the British empire has grown to its present status through trade expansion, not through premeditated conquest of other nations. He argues that Englishmen never feared annexation with countries near or far, because of commercial freedom to trade with those countries. In all points the Liberal is as emphatic against annexation as is the Conservative; but the latter chooses to prophesy as Kipling does—all history to the contrary, notwithstanding—that British-Canadian people must affiliate with the people with whom they trade.

There is not the slightest doubt that the more widely educated and energetic workers, writers, preachers and professors of Canada are in close sympathy with those of the same fiber across the line. Indeed, there is much—and increasingly much—direct interchange of work between such men and women of both countries; but does not the same hold good among all nations today?

Best Examples Followed

Is Kipling forgetting that by her very imperialism—so "far flung"—England has practically broken the old hard and fast nation bounds which the world of yesterday must needs take account of? But must the world of today?

Canada is very much "of today." It was said not long ago "the nineteenth century belonged to the United States, the twentieth is Canada's"; and since

that day "the twentieth century is Canada's" has become one of the "sayings" of the country. The watchers of this newest of the nations find her people are looking at the best things which have been thought and done by the best workers in other lands—in "practical" things, not in music, art or literature probably as yet; and they are looking forward to incorporating these "best things" into the national construction. They do not stop to ask if each and every ideal thus being appropriated is "strictly British"; but would Canadians be strictly British themselves if they did so? Isn't the motherland just what she is because she has not confined herself to one set of opinions, one course of action, one avenue of trade?

Idea, Not Form, Commended

To Canadians who do not see the empire as only the accomplished fact of today, but also as a much greater future possibility, Kipling's sentiments appear inadequate indeed. Canada may have 4000 miles of border, unprotected and unseparated from the United States by any geographical or nautical barriers, but if there is to be an empire, British in more than name, must not every component part of it be built upon those principles of freedom and fearlessness and of commercial expansion which have made Great Britain the mother of nations, the center of the empire family?

Canadians realize that Great Britain never set herself consciously the task of building the empire existent today. Living those ideals, which have made for righteousness, comparatively, the empire has resulted. Can it be strengthened by a departure from these and an attempt to hold and strengthen it by consciously working for an empire rather than the principles which hitherto have led toward imperial results?

Is not that a mistaken direction of effort which has already proved itself futile to produce greatness in art, in music and even in literature? Consciously to copy the externals of great achievements has never given us great artists, musicians or writers.

Authenticity Questioned

A Canadian paper prints the statement that there is widespread question-

ing of the authenticity of that "message" from Kipling. Such questioning indicates, surely, an understanding of Kipling's previous work for the empire, as well as a disappointed fear that "the glory has departed"—diminished at all events.

The Canadian people cannot readily conceive of the possibility of empire advancement being imperiled because the Dominion happens to be "bounded on the south and on the northeast corner" by 4000 miles of "Americanism". They do not readily believe that each unit of the empire must be thoroughly isolated by water or by mountain fastnesses from all "foreigners," to insure the perpetuity of imperial unity.

Of course the Conservative party hails with delight Kipling's contribution to the election excitement, but non-party-enthusiasts and even many former Conservatives doubt the sincerity of the present party's sounding the annexation alarm. The history of the party shows nothing on which their present attitude can reasonably be engrafted. Never once did they "dare" to sacrifice their special policies or endanger their trade arrangements for the sake of promoting imperial or British preferential trade.

Expansion Goes On

What measure of preferential trade now is enjoyed between Canada and the mother country was secured by the Liberal party; and the Liberals are confident that they are following the line of empire-building by removing the food tax of their country's people, and by permitting all expansion of commerce which can be accomplished without endangering the present business stability by undue haste in removing protective tariff rates.

The Liberal press expresses what probably all Canada felt at the time of Kipling's last visit—"He knows his India and Africa better than he knows his Canada." To him Canada was only "my lady of the snows." Canadian children now sing "She's the queen of the summer And my lady of the snow."

Perhaps there lies the discrepancy between Canada's thought of herself and Kipling's thought of her. He missed the power and freedom of the summer time with the harvest season following.

CANADIAN CLUBS HIGHLY PRAISED

Breadth and Ideals of Feature in Dominion Are Recommended by Dr. John Clifford, the Famous English Preacher

OTTAWA, Ont.—High praise has been bestowed by Dr. John Clifford, the famous English preacher, upon the Canadian clubs which he saw during his recent trip in the Dominion.

These clubs he found to represent "the cream of the commercial and professional classes," and when he was invited to address them he sent forward a list of subjects from which the members might choose one which would be of greatest interest. The result was that "Social Evolution in England" was chosen four times out of five, indicating at once the trend of thought among our Canadian friends.

Dr. Clifford appears hopeful that this noticeable interest in the welfare of the whole body of the people may offset the tendency to rate material possessions above their true value.

Clubs 19 Years Old

These Canadian clubs may not be so well known outside the Dominion. The first club was formed only 19 years ago in the little city of Hamilton, Ont., and it has been stated that already "the Canadian clubs of the various cities constitute the most effective machinery in existence, for influencing and expressing public opinion upon all general questions of national concern save those of party politics."

Figures compiled about 18 months ago show that there were then in existence 41 men's clubs and eight women's clubs in Canada. It can hardly be said that the clubs are an "organization," for every individual club has been a complete unit in itself, each one existing entirely independent of all others, but with the same aims and the same methods of procedure.

Recently, however, there has been an effort at consolidation, and the Association of Canadian Clubs is now accomplished, which it is hoped will result in making more effective the work in small cities and the more remote towns in the Dominion. Through the association officials, plans are being made to secure the services of important speakers for the smaller centers as well as the more important cities.

Informality Is Feature

These clubs are probably unique in their management and methods, and their wide influence is considered largely due to their informality and to certain limitations, combined with other broad methods of work. The members are of all nationalities who may claim Canada as their own land—of all creeds, of all shades of political belief, and in one sense of all classes of society.

This latter point has been contested and the clubs have been accused of being "exclusive," of being composed of the professional and commercial classes only, but there is no rule of exclusion whatever.

It has undoubtedly come to pass that these classes predominate, and they have contended that there is nothing un-

Canadian in the tendency. The various "trades" have their special "unions" and therefore this criticism has not influenced and interests have full discussion. Therefore this criticism has not influenced the arrangements of the clubs.

Saturday Is Chosen

Saturday luncheon hour is the regular time, although frequently a dinner is arranged for some guest who afterwards addresses an open meeting to which all citizens are invited. These guests are always "celebrities."

The breadth of the membership roll is even outdone by the choice of the men who address the clubs after the luncheons.

No matter what may be the opinions which a noted man represents, he is invited to address the clubs. Politics—that is, bare party politics apart from specific proposals of novel or advanced policies—is excluded. Everything else is welcomed. From the governors-general who stand for consolidated British imperial policy to the advocates of separate nationhood for the Dominion; (who are so few as to be conspicuous), from the representatives of determined nonconformist ideals, through all shades of religious beliefs to the representatives of inflexible ecclesiastical methods; from the most profound exponents of modern research to the practical workers for reforms in everyday affairs—all are welcome.

Every man who is of importance in his own country for any reason and who is

GOV. PLAISTED URGES RECOUNT OF MAINE VOTE

AUGUSTA, Me.—Calling a special meeting of the council for Monday afternoon, Governor Plaisted said Friday night that he should do his utmost to secure a proper registration of the vote of the people on the prohibitory amendment.

"We want to know how the people of Maine voted, and not what some town clerk set down as a wrong record," said the Governor. "I don't believe this government is so impotent as to be unable to ascertain how the voters registered their choice. For instance, in precinct two, ward nine, Portland, the record was false, and the return was false. It is claimed there were 30 more ballots deposited there than the returns show."

"I believe there is plenty of law to allow these to be recounted. This is one case where a recount should be made."

"As soon as we can arrive at an accurate conclusion, we will announce the result, but I will say that I shall wait until I am absolutely certain that we have it right," said Governor Plaisted. When asked regarding corrections in

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

The Chandler Normal Shorthand School of Boston has the distinction of being the first normal shorthand school in the world. It was the first school organized for the purpose of training teachers of shorthand. While it is the only school in Boston which makes a specialty of training shorthand teachers, it also trains office stenographers and private secretaries. Pupils trained at this school are always in demand and obtain the best salaries paid.

In this school the Chandler shorthand only is used. This system meets the world's demand for accuracy and insures uniformity of writing throughout the schools, which therefore makes it possible for the pupils of one school to read with certainty the writing of pupils of any other school.

At the annual conventions of the Chandler writers, from the public schools, which have taken place in Boston for the past eight years every New England state has been represented. The showing given by the pupils themselves has been proof of the practicality of the system and therefore of its value. Sight reading individually and in concert has been put to successful tests and at the last two conventions, held in May, 1910, and May, 1911, volunteer classes made up of representatives from the various high schools in which the Chandler shorthand is in use took new dictation matter selected from the newspapers at the usual test rate and read the same back correctly and unhesitatingly, reflecting great credit upon their public school training.

In the adoption of the Chandler shorthand New England has led the way. Other states now falling into line make the demand for teachers greater than ever before, but more and more the call is for teachers with college training. In the Chandler work, therefore, the college man or woman may expect to find an open field and liberal compensation.

The early transition to low temperatures this season has made a fire in the house as necessary for comfort at times this week as it usually is in January. In spite of that hundreds have shivered in shawls and coats because they did not like to start the furnace too early and they were sure the inclemency would last but a few days. The possessor of a Reznor could laugh at conditions, for all he had to do was to turn on the valve

and apply the match, and lo, he was warm as a king! Reznors are famous heaters. Some persons use them exclusively the whole winter long, while others keep a supply of them for spring and fall or for use any time when extra heat is needed, as in the morning when it is wanted to warm a room quickly, or in the room which it is difficult to heat. In the region where gas is used exclusively there is a saying that if it is a Reznor it is right. The stoves are sold by the Globe Gas Light Company of 25 and 27 Union street, Boston, which is the New England agent.

There is usually a way of getting around a difficulty, and if the housewife but knew it some of the money she puts into soaps and spices and extracts, if she does it in just the right way, will return to her presently as a parlor chair with a red silk-plush cushion or a writing desk or a dome light to hang over the table in the dining-room. Dollars and dollars are expended each year in such things as soap for the laundry and soap for the toilet, spices for catchup and cake and pies and extracts for flavoring. There is no getting along without them, and they are so good in themselves that nobody wants to see the money go for them, while the family does without its desired library table, or the parlor mantel waits for the ornament that perfume must wait. By buying household supplies of the Larkin Company of Buffalo, N. Y., whose products are as good as can be found, each payment marks a putting away toward the article of use or beauty so much desired. By means of this purchase direct from the company the profits of the middleman are saved and returned to the customer as some one or several of over 1500 articles which she may select. Credit is given the customer for each dollar paid, and when enough has been accumulated in this way it can be taken back in any of the articles catalogued.

The duster that picks up every speck of dust with which it comes in contact and retains it, so that it is not redistributed, is a boon to the housekeeper. Cleaning is discouraging work when so much of the dust that was carefully wiped away drifts back, so that a room just cleaned does not show the spotlessness that the care bestowed upon it warrants. The B. B. dusters, made by the Milton Chemical Company of Cambridge, are so treated chemically that they absorb dust as a sponge absorbs water and hold it there until washed out. They are made into ordinary dust cloths, floor mops and bric-a-brac dusters. A cloth for polishing silver and gold is made by this same company. They are sold by retail dealers almost everywhere.

No more important detail of a man's dress can be found than his collar. It must fit, it must be of good style, and it must be of irreproachable material. At Posner's on School street they are selling a good grade of linen collar very cheap. It is guaranteed 4-ply and perfect fitting. An advantage of this store is that it is open Saturday evening, so that the man who is busy all day can go there at his leisure and select what he will.

As much of the beauty of a month is to be found in its teeth, every care should be taken to keep them as perfect as possible. Teeth that are kept in good condition and thoroughly clean are good to look at. Burrill's tooth powder is intended to do just this thing. It has been carefully prepared so as to provide a perfect cleanser and imparts a cool and refreshing feeling to the tongue and mouth.

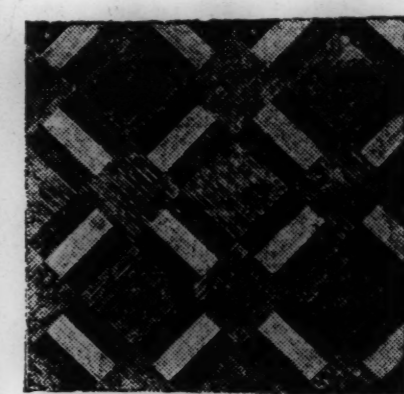
The delicacy of the Unedea biscuit causes it to be chosen exclusively for the making of many kinds of delicious sandwiches for the afternoon tea and the midnight lunch, as well as to serve with salads and soups on the dinner table. Coming in sealed, moisture-proof packages they keep fresh and crisp indefinitely and are always ready for the make-up of a tasty tidbit. Being put into packages at the factory they are also kept clean and wholesome, and not so liable to breakage as when sold in bulk. They are made by the National Biscuit Company and are sold everywhere.

The fall headwear openings for men are much earlier this year than those for women. Lamson & Hubbard has just received a full line of men's hats for fall. It includes everything from evening hats to caps to be worn on the boat and train. Soft hats promise to be especially popular also and are shown in several styles.

When the cold winds blow in from the north, driving people away from the beauty of out-of-doors to the coziness of lamp and fireside, thought involuntarily turns to the kitchen, with its promise of comfort for the whole house. A kitchen, if it spells anything at all, spells home to the average American mind, closely associated with ginger cookies and raspberry jam. To be ideal the kitchen must be bright and shining, from its pans on the hooks to the floor beneath the feet. Old Dutch Cleanser has been found to be all that its name implies, taking the dirt out quickly and easily from floors and woodwork, walls, windows, taps and metal work, cooking and dairy dishes and even the kitchen stove, making the whole place as spick and span as even a Dutch housewife could wish, and in a fraction of the time it usually takes that laborious lady. It can of course be used with equal effect in other parts of the house. It will clean the bathroom as well as the kitchen, and is free from harmful chemicals.

LINOLEUM

Inlaid and Plain



We specialize in Linoleum, and our stock includes all the very best Parquet and Tile effects, as well as plains in all the various grades and colorings.

You can see more patterns in a shorter space of time than anywhere else in town.

IMPORTANT—To prevent dissatisfaction, we would emphasize that Linoleum is not finally laid until the fulness or shrinkage has been attended to after its first being laid on the floor, and this does not develop sometimes for several days, and it may either stretch or shrink, according to the surrounding conditions. When your Linoleum does either, do not think that it is the fault of the Linoleum or Workmanship, but that it needs attention, and in the end will be flat.

Inlaid \$1.00 to \$2.00 Battleship . . . \$1.50
(like illustration)
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John H. Pray & Sons Co.
646-650 Washington St., Opp. Boylston St.

MANY CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN TUFTS FACULTY

A number of appointments and changes in the faculty of Tufts College at Medford, Mass., have been announced by President Hamilton. Five new instructors have been appointed in various departments and Prof. Herbert Z. Kip of Vanderbilt University is to conduct two advanced English courses, while on leave of absence from his own institution.

Professor Andrews, who has just been appointed associate head of the history department, has chosen as his assistant, Milledge L. Bonham, a graduate of Forman College, North Carolina.

Two vacancies in the physics department have been filled by the appointment as instructors of J. E. Schrader and A. E. Becker.

In the chemistry department Percy G. Savage of Medford, Tufts 1911, has been appointed instructor, and a brother, H. R. Savage, has been made laboratory assistant.

The Rev. A. A. Berle has assumed the majority of the courses in theology given by the late Professor Knight.

President Hamilton will give the English course in the study of English Bible during the absence on leave of Prof. Thomas Whittemore.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Hugh Steele, track supervisor of the Boston Terminal Company, is experimenting with a one-piece guard rail in South station yard.

The department heads of the eastern district, New Haven road, are in session at the South station classifying engines and mileage for the new time card, which takes effect Oct. 1.

The Pullman private car Magnet, occupied by Frank Frazer and party, passed through Boston today en route from Bar Harbor, Me., to Willow Grove, Pa.

For the Aborn opera company en route to Boston, the New Haven road will provide special service from the Grand Central station immediately after the performance tonight.

The Adams Express Company received at South station yesterday a large shipment of western draft horses.

The Pullman car Rocket, occupied by Thomas Leaming and party, passed through Boston today en route from Bar Harbor, Me., to Philadelphia.

VEGETABLE EXHIBIT PLAN FOR GROWERS' MEETING IN BOSTON

One of the finest displays of vegetables ever seen in New England if not in the United States is expected to be afforded at the fourth annual convention of the Vegetable Growers Association of America, which will open in Horticultural hall Tuesday at 1:30 p. m.

The national association will be the guest of the Boston Market Gardeners Association and at least 500 of the leading vegetable growers of the United States and Canada are expected to be present. At last year's convention in Grand Rapids, Michigan, 22 states were represented and this year between 30 and 35 are expected to have delegates. Headquarters will be at the Copley Square hotel.

About \$2000 in cash prizes is being offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Boston Market Gardeners Association for the best exhibits.

Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 20, delegates and local gardeners will make a trip to Watertown, Belmont and Arlington to inspect truck farms and greenhouses there.

Mayor Fitzgerald will welcome the visiting gardeners on behalf of the city of Boston and Harry F. Hall, president of the Boston Market Gardeners Association, for that organization. E. A. Dunbar of Ashtabula, O., will make the response and then will follow the president's address by R. L. Watts of the State College of Pennsylvania. A question box will be provided for questions, and they will be taken up and disposed of at each session. Real business will cease with the finishing of the 9 a. m. session on Thursday. Thursday afternoon will be devoted to visiting various places of historical interest around Boston and will be followed by the annual dinner in the evening at either the Vendome or the Somerset hotel. Friday will be given over to inspection of the vegetable show.

PYTHIAN TEMPLE TO OPEN
PORTLAND, ME.—The opening of the new Pythian temple here will be held Oct. 3. The several K. of P. lodges that have rooms in the building will entertain Oct. 4. The other lodges that have leased rooms will have an opening night Oct. 5. After that date the building will be open to the inspection of the public.

Now showing
Attractive
Models in
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A Standard Piano at an Honest Price

An experience of over sixty years devoted to building the Emerson Piano has naturally perfected its quality, established its reputation and proved its excellence. That's logical.

The Emerson is a good piano, because it is **MADE RIGHT**. The materials used in it are high grade—the workmanship superior in every particular. The case shows expert cabinet-making, while the interior parts are accurately designed and honestly put together. "Only the best of everything is used in the Emerson."

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In the Emerson you get a genuine and lasting quality. For over sixty years the Emerson has stood four-square to the world as a **STANDARD name-in-the-plate piano**—known for its quality, valued for its integrity of construction, loved for its sweet tone and sympathetic response.

You get value received for every dollar paid. Let us prove this.

Dealers in the principal cities throughout the United States. Write for illustrated catalogue.

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560 HARRISON AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

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The Oriental Store

Mail Orders Filled

Oriental Dress Silks

Exquisite Weaves and Exclusive Designs

The tendency for soft, clinging, Oriental fabrics is more than ever in evidence this season.

From our almost endless variety of new colorings and patterns, a dress, "exclusively yours," may be chosen—for there is a limited number of yards of each pattern.

Canton Silks, for dresses and blouses, plain colors, 37 different shades, 27 inches wide, \$1.25 a yard.

Habutai Silks, Lyons printed and ralaproofed, a hundred different designs, 27 inches wide, 65c to \$1.50 a yard.

Japanese silk shirtings, smart and durable, colors guaranteed; make dressy shirts for women and men; 27, 30 and 32 inches wide, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard.

Chinese Tanager, natural color, for tailored suits and motor coats, 34 inches wide, \$1.00 to \$1.50 a yard.

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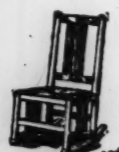
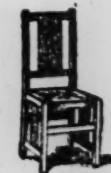
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C. BRYANT, Manager 470 BOYLSTON STREET

Special sale of Small Rocker and Straight Chair of discontinued pattern; golden brown fumed oak, leather seats to match

Were \$7.00 now \$5.00

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UNSEEN NAIAD PROTECTS

The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness

NAIAD DRESS SHIELD

ODORLESS HYGIENIC
Supreme in Beauty! Quality! Cleanliness! Possesses two important and exclusive features. It does not deteriorate with age and fall to powder in the dress—can be easily and quickly sterilized by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. At the stores or sample pair for 25 cents. Every pair guaranteed.
The C. E. CONOVER CO., Mfrs., 101 Franklin St., N. Y.

BABY'S NEGLIGEEES

It is not difficult for a mother to find a kimono-like dressing robe for the baby among the large number shown in the stores. There are those of French flannel, of albatross, challis and silk, and others, a little heavier, of quilted silk or challis, says the Newark News.

In the single light-weight silk ones are those with the banding of contrasting color, usually white, tiny hand-painted flowers scattered here and there. The light blue or pink quilted ones are not only warm and dainty, but are not difficult to cleanse with gasoline.

GIFT FOR MOTORIST

Your friend who owns an automobile will appreciate a gift of one of the new tourist's luncheon or picnic outfits, says the New York Press.

These contain a half dozen small white enamel plates, knives, forks and spoons, collapsible drinking cups, paper napkins and various articles for use on a day's outing.

These outfits are enclosed in leather or straw cases. Individual collapsible drinking cups enclosed in leather cases are always acceptable to those who motor.

LITTER BAGS

Small sized paper bags such as one receives from the grocery and which your grocer will sell you fresh in small quantity are a useful thing to have in the leather traveling bag when making any long journey by rail or boat, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. A fresh one is pinned every day in the stateroom, where it will be easily reached, and in it is dropped all the troublesome litter which is apt to collect in traveling. Each morning the bag is twisted up and is removed by the stewardess.

METAL FRINGES

Metal fringes are being much employed on evening dresses. These are made from bullion cords, and are in both the bright gold and silver and in the darker antique metals. Retailers unquestionably will have a big call throughout the fall and winter season for fringes in similar effects.—Washington Herald.

SHOES RENEWED

To clean suede shoes use plenty of gasoline, applying it with a stiff brush. Allow them to dry thoroughly and then use fine sand paper to rub the shiny spots until they disappear. Then brush the shoes thoroughly to raise the nap. By adding a little polish to the heel and edge of soles your shoes will look like new.—Denver Times.

BOILING JELLY

Grease the top of inside of vessel in which jelly is to be boiled for about one inch with lard, and the contents of the vessel will not boil over, says the Washington Herald. Jelly should boil fast and in wide-topped vessel.

FASHIONS AND

PARIS EXHIBITS NEW STYLES

What an American visitor saw at the openings

AMERICA INFLUENCES PARIS

Fashions made to please the American woman

DRECOLL, the Viennese tailor, fired the first gun in the semi-annual battle between the American buyers and the French dressmakers. His house gave the premier opening in clothes, and Worth, Paquin, Cheruit, Paul Poiret, Callot, Jean Halle, Bechoff, David Doenille and Beer are in full swing, writes Anne Rittenhouse from Paris to the New York Times.

It is so difficult to get in to these private exhibitions, unless one has money, prestige or pull—and not always then—that the affair assumes a fictitious value, and one has a sense of importance that nothing less than a royal interview could give. It's all very fascinating to those who want to see the wheels go round.

But of all that, enough for the moment. What of the new fashions? That is the thing.

Well, something new was found. Paul Poiret, that admirable colorist and eccentric designer, brought in the crinoline! Two lower skirts were of satin, not more than a yard and a half wide, and the tunics, made of eastern stuff and edged with fringe, were run through at the hem with featherbone. The bodices were of the tunic material, and were folded helwise, from shoulders to hem.

Here are crinolines again, or hoop skirts, as we Americans call them. The exasperating part of it is that the designer has not let go on the tight, narrow skirt, but has added a wired tunic to it.

Among the endless parade of daring clothes shown by Callot on the opening day was one so extreme that it was later withdrawn. It was a morning walking suit with a trouser skirt. Very few of the gowns shown at this exclusive house were over a yard wide at the hem, and the majority were open to the knee in front. Some elaborate ball gowns were opened in the direction of fashion well above the right knee, showing silk tights beneath.

Any hope one may have had that the narrow skirt would not survive this summer is nipped in the bud. It would be difficult to get along the street at all if skirts were two inches narrower than they are now. Even Worth, the most exclusive of all the fashion creators, does not make his skirts over, if quite, two yards wide.

There is this to be said, however, that no dressmaker showed a skirt that curved in at the knees at the back, which after all was the ugly defect of last season.

The new narrow skirt is a vast improvement on the old one, because its lines are really straight. The gored hang plumb from the waist. While the panel down the back is definitely old-fashioned, there is all manner of drape, that gives grace.

On the tailored suits there are two or three somewhat narrow panels that are free of the foundation, but are caught at the hem and well weighted, so they do not fly out.

These are bound with satin by Doenille, who makes snappy coat suits, and are left plain by Francis, who makes the Queen of England's clothes.

On one-piece frocks, in material less soft than mannish suitings, back drape is fetching. Here and there one sees it in the form of two cascades that drop from waist to hem. These edges may be finished with fringe or velvet or satin, though the first is the leading favorite.

Again there is a plaited tunic effect at the back, cut sharply on the bias from left to right, and also dropping from waist to hem. This is used on soft serges for indoor and street wear.

and on many satins, grosgrain silks, velvets and chiffons.

The en route skirt—as it is called here—was shown at many houses. It winds around the figure in a very graceful manner. The foundation is of soft twilled silk, so no perceptible bulk is given, and the sharply bias lines going around the figure are vastly becoming.

Three tiers are usual, and the ubiquitous fringe appears here, in silk on an ordinary gown and in chenille in the lovely bronze one by Drecol, made of chiffon cloth with large clusters of velvet flowers.

The most interesting single feature about the new gowns is the defined armhole and the long sleeve that hugs the lower part of the arm and shows a tendency to fullness over the elbow.

The three quarter sleeve, the kimono and the tight-elbow one have had their day. There is a new square sleeve that is very effective, but hard to describe. It belongs to handsome wraps more than to gowns, though one sometimes sees it in thin blouses.

Ruffles over the wrist are again here to add to our anxieties and increase our laundry bill. They are important features of the simplest wash blouse, and appear on the ornate suit bodices of tarnished laces and flit laces.

All sleeves fit snugly at the wrist, whether on coat, blouse or frock. They are buttoned through to do it. The crux of the situation, as far as I have seen it, is that your new suit and one-piece frock of last autumn—the late autumn—will do for this year, but you will have to cut over many sleeves, wear high collars and lengthen the waist line. And if your skirts have a curved seam at the back, add drapery.

Above all, don't be afraid of drapery and begin now to buy fringe by the wholesale.

BROADCLOTH SUIT

This year the tendency in broadcloths is toward those with a very high luster—the more brilliant and satiny the sheen, the better Madame will like her cloth, says the Providence Tribune. Smart autumn suits are of broadcloth, elaborately trimmed—frequently with handsome silk braids, often with rich and deep-toned velvets.

But not alone for suits and tailored costumes is broadcloth in demand. For handsome wraps, street coats, evening garments and afternoon toilettes broadcloths will be fashionable.

SODA AS CLEANSER

Washing soda is an inexpensive and satisfactory cleansing agent, says the New York News. Drop a little into the pan in which a roast has been cooked, add a little water, and there is no greasy pan to be washed; the soda has done the work. In scouring pots and pans smoked from the wood fire, or those on which food stuffs of any kind have burned, the work is expedited if washing soda is used. It requires but a little to clean the most obstinate things.

POPULAR YELLOW

The lovely, soft, deep, straw toned yellow that appeared late in the summer is being reproduced in the winter styles, says the New York Tribune. The color is noticed in shining velvet, heavy corded silk and the exquisite silk heavier for hats. One or two white creations have been trimmed in the richest and silkiest of yellow fringe. This deep toned yellow will be particularly favored by brunettes.

Don't just ask for a "sanitary" mattress.

Tell your dealer that you want the Red Cross—and you will get the only strictly sanitary mattress made. Filling perfectly sterilized by exclusive process. Made in light, clean, modern factory by skilled workmen.

If you ask for a Red Cross Silk Floss mattress you will get the most comfortable mattress as well. Silk Floss, a wonderful new material from Java, is the lightest, most elastic filling known. Conforms to your shape—relaxes you—gives refreshing sleep.

The Red Cross Silk Floss Mattress is also self-ventilating.

Ask your dealer today. Look for the Red Cross label sewn on the mattress. If he hasn't the Red Cross—don't accept a substitute. Write us and we will see that you are supplied at no extra expense.

Send for free booklet.

NEW YORK MATTRESS CO.,
31 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.



RED CROSS
SANITARY
MATTRESS

"The Mattress that Renovates Itself."



(Courtesy of D. Mikol)

COAT FOR TRAVELING

Collar can be worn in three ways and pockets combine novelty and safety

PARIS looms on the horizon of a woman's thought at this time of year as at no other. She listens for the slightest whisper as to what Paris is wearing or what Paris says. If the American woman did but know it, it is she herself who makes the styles. Paris has the name and the glory, but if the American woman were wise she would keep for herself that which is her due.

For the name, and also because of the possibility that there may be something new American dressmakers and ladies' tailors go to Paris once or twice every year, and every time they go they must buy or else they will not be permitted to see next time. Buyers go over in June or July for the first display of French-made clothes. The French designers are as anxious to see them as the American woman is to see the French clothes, for it is the American woman who dictates. The designers reject this because the American woman will not wear it and insist on that for the American woman will have that and no other. The Parisian listens eagerly, takes his notes and makes his garments for the great August and September exhibitions according to American lines. Neither the Frenchman nor the Englishman can make a tailor-made to please the American woman. As no other garment it depends on its line for its beauty. The French figure has depended upon frills and frou-frou for its effect, and this has been carried out even with the so-called tailor made, a tuck here, a rosette there, and put in wherever it is convenient regardless of balance or its relation to other parts. The ascendancy of the American tailor in Europe is seen by the announcements beginning to appear, "So and So, American tailor."

At the style show given by American tailors and dressmakers in Boston last winter a suffragist costume with a lapel cut to represent a W for "women," attracted much attention. It was afterward reproduced in an American fashion journal, and is now being shown in Parisian publications in the designs of a famous maker.

Word is coming from Paris that a certain French house is showing a wonderful collar that can be worn in three ways. Even before it appeared, an American tailor was showing a collar

that could be worn in four ways—equal effect. This has been produced in a coat. It is designed for an American society woman who, traveling in train, boat and automobile, needs a single garment that would do for all occasions. This particular coat is of unfinished gray worsted, water-repelling, with deep revers of black broadcloth lined to the waist with black. It is so cut it can be worn open in mild weather, yet will hang with perfect lines as though cut to be worn that way only. Closed with three rows, it is a handsome coat for city or street. Buttoned to the neck, the lines are still perfect, the deep revers a thing of beauty, and is warm cozy for the auto. This roll turned up about the head, the waist impervious to all attacks of cold storm, and its balance and shape still retained. At the side-back coat buttons with big broadcloth tons, holding it neatly in place for long, and protecting the garment from storm, but slipped from their tonholes gives ample breadth for train of an evening gown or for a

As is seen, this garment has features and there are still others, the least of them are the pockets, has two big, splashing ones on the side with a big lapel fastened in place two big buttons. In reality there are eight pockets, all on the outside, only these two are visible. On the side of each big pocket is another pocket, a secret pocket, invisible and but by the lapel. They are safety pockets in which valuables may be stowed unsuspected, or where the purse may be locked. What seems to be a cuff on each sleeve are pockets just these, differing only in size. These are a work of skill. Made of goods, in places representing six necessities, there is no bulk, being put together by a process of inlay devised to meet the need. This is shown also the buttonholes which, instead of being sewed in the usual way, are bound in broadcloth. This coat of exquisite craftsmanship is too quiet and subtle effect to be readily appreciated, but it is suitable for even elaborate wear in richer materials and coloring.

The triple collar, so-called, in this outline, is shown on the new winter as well, and these are cut to give one-piece princess effect.



(Courtesy of D. Mikol)

WINTER SUIT

One-piece princess effect. Coat has so-called triple collar

MEXICAN MENU

Caspacho—Spanish salad made of green peppers, fresh tomatoes, lettuce and French dressing.

Quince pie.

The recipe for the caspacho is as follows: Mince a large white onion, add one fine cucumber, sliced, and three tomatoes cut up. Put in layers in a bowl, dust with salt, pepper, parsley and bread crumbs, adding oil and vinegar as for salad. There must be plenty of the latter, and the whole served ice cold. This is the most popular summer dish in Spain.

The quince pie may be served in the form of tarts.—Harpers Bazar.

LEMON DOES IT

If the juice of a lemon is added to pan of cold water, and the water tables allowed to stand in the water half an hour they will be as fresh when gathered, says the Housewife. This is especially good for lettuce, spinach and parsley.

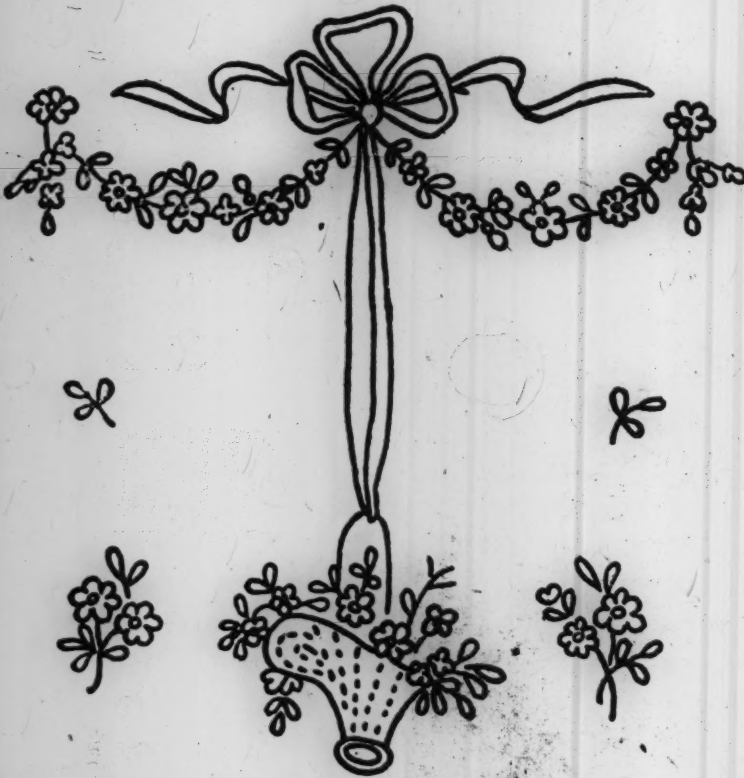
TINFOIL SHIELD

Sometimes a chimney will stain paper even through coats of the Paste a sheet of tinfoil over the stain taking care to smooth out all wrinkles. When dry, repaper, and you will have no further trouble.

THE HOUSEHOLD

HANGING BASKET AS A DESIGN

Pretty for sachet, bag or handkerchief case



THIS little hanging basket is a dainty motif for sachets, bags or handkerchief cases. The ribbon is done in the solid satin stitch and also the flowers and leaves. The basket is worked in the outline stitch and filled in with the seed stitch. Use mercerized cotton No. 30 or floss for the embroidery.

YEAR'S WORK OF WOMAN'S CLUB

Chicago's largest organization has broad program

AMERICA'S clubwomen are turning from summer sessions of leisure to the winter regularity of club programs, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Enlarged ideas of courses of study and club and department programs are in evidence in every club book that comes to hand. And among all these the Chicago Woman's Club launches a year's outline that is a veritable university course.

Far removed from the early days of club history is this broad and brilliant program, scholar-born and culture-bred. One wanting to trace the development of women's clubs could do no better than to compare this expression of 1900 clubwomen with the early programs offered by women's clubs a quarter of a century ago. Then, club work stood for individual culture, which was of necessity too often limited by individual education. Today the club work stands as a medium of expression for thousands of women—as a station in the great wireless system by means of which all the world keeps in touch with his brother. There is no phase of life, no subject of world interest, no need of the day unknown to the world of women's clubs.

The Chicago Woman's Club, the largest in the city, announces the following program, which is distinct from its department programs. Dates for business meetings are omitted:

Oct. 4—Matinee musicale given by club members, under direction of Mrs. Frank S. Bagge. Reception to the president.

Oct. 11—"Chicago the Kinetic and London the Poetic," a study in artistic dynamics, by Maurice Brown, senior classical scholar of Peterhouse, Cambridge, Eng.

Oct. 18—"Social Science the Basis of Social Progress," Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth.

Nov. 1—"The Changing Chinese," Edward Alworth Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin.

Nov. 8—"The Child Welfare Exhibit—A Forecast," Day in charge of Miss Jane Addams.

Nov. 15—"Education Advance in the Last Decade," Miss Ida Mighell.

Nov. 20—Costumed interpretation of poems of Rudyard Kipling, Henry J. Haddfield of New York city.

Dec. 2—Reception to Alfred Tennyson Dickens, son of Charles Dickens.

Dec. 6—Opera day.

Dec. 20—"Art and Literature as a Factor in Efficiency," Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout.

Dec. 27—Play festival for the children of the club. Costumed dances of the nation, in charge of Mrs. Frank Jerome. Song cycle by Peter Cornelius, Mrs. Charles L. Krum and Howard Krum.

Jan. 3—Program to be announced.

Jan. 10—Open day.

Jan. 17—"Changed Ideals in the Administration of Philanthropy," Miss Julia C. Lathrop.

Jan. 31—Interpretative lecture on the modern drama justice, "The Problem of Society and the Criminal—John Galsworthy," Edward Hurrill White, Northwestern University.

Feb. 7—An exhibit and demonstration of etching, Mrs. Bertha E. Jacques.

Feb. 14—"English Public Schools—With Special Reference to Eton, Harrow, Winchester and Rugby," Ethel M. Arnold, granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Arnold.

Feb. 21—"The Demand for Efficiency," a symposium. Social service, Mrs. George Bass; "Municipal Administration, Business Methods," Mrs. Benjamin Page.

March 6—"Comus," by John Milton, children of the Forestville school, in charge of Miss Florence Holbrook, principal.

March 13—"The Home—Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," Mrs. Franc R. Elliot.

March 20—Interpretative reading, "Jeanne d'Arc," Percy Mackaye. Music by Frederick Converse, Isabel Garghili Beecher.

April 3—To be announced.

April 10—Reception to Mme. Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler.

April 17—Spring musicale. Presented by the music study class, Mrs. James S. Moore, chairman.

TIME NOW TO PLANT FALL BULBS

Few feet of soil will suffice for many spring blossoms

BETWEEN now and Christmas is the time to plant bulbs intended for early spring flowering. Every one who has even a few square feet of soil can have abundance of blossoms in early spring and at insignificant cost by securing the supply of bulbs during September, October or early November, preferably the former two months and planting them as shown below.

Bulbs of such plants as crocus, scilla, snowdrop, narcissus, star of Bethlehem, jonquil, tulip, daffodil, grape hyacinth, glory-of-the-snow, crown imperial, and Dutch hyacinths should all be planted in the autumn. They will thus have a chance to form roots and become established before frost reaches them; if not, then much earlier in the spring than they could if they were planted then. It is essential that they be well rooted before active growth can be expected above ground.

The proper depth to bury the bulbs varies, of course, with the various species. It is a safe rule to allow at least two inches between the apex of the bulb and the surface of the soil after this soil has settled subsequent to planting. By following this rule, therefore, the bases of large bulbs such as hyacinth and narcissus will be five or six inches below ground; medium-sized bulbs such as tulips will be four inches deep and small ones such as snowdrop and crocus about three inches deep.

Such small growing plants as crocus, snowdrop, grape hyacinth and glory-of-the-snow are particularly beautiful when scattered in lawns. They will almost always have produced their flowers before the grass will need cutting and they are so cheap that even if they do not survive being cut with the lawn mower, they can be replaced by a new planting in the autumn. Indeed, it is better to act upon the principle that many of them will be destroyed and therefore to plant about half as many as would be planted the first time.

The way to plant them in such cases is to make holes with a pointed stick about as deep as necessary and then to drop the bulbs down to the bottom. The advantage of doing it this way is that no unsightly holes will be made in the lawn. Small amounts of rich earth may be used to fill up the holes. It is advisable that these holes be at least a quarter of an inch larger than the largest bulbs to be so planted. Then there will be no danger of injuring the bulbs while putting them in place.

Bulbs which produce large flowers, such as tulips, Dutch hyacinths, jonquils and daffodils are usually planted in beds, which, after they have flowered, may be used for plants such as geranium, canna and other flowering subjects started in the greenhouse. A more pleasing plan is to scatter these bulbs among shrubbery, and the best way to do this is to make little groups of half a dozen to a score, all of one type or color in front of an evergreen or other dark background so their brilliant colors will have a good setting. By placing them in such positions, they can be allowed to mature and remain where they are. They will thus produce flowers for several years without demanding any attention.

When it is observed that they are failing, they may be dug up after they have matured their tops, and allowed to dry in a shady, cool place. When thoroughly dry, say by midsummer, they may be cleaned by removing any loose earth and defective bulbs and then stored in bags in a dry place until fall, when they may be replanted. Thus the initial investment may be made to pay in flowers for many years, or almost indefinitely, as in such cases as narcissus, jonquils and daffodils. The same plan may be followed with crocus, snowdrops and the other bulbs mentioned when these are not planted in lawns.

While it is true that bulbs will pro-

duce flowers in almost sterile soil, provided they have water, it is decidedly better to choose a friable sandy loam well enriched where such can be secured. One caution must be given: If the soil is thought to be not rich enough, no fresh manure from the horse stable should be applied, because fermentation will almost inevitably prevent formation of roots or perhaps destroy such roots as may come in contact with it. Where well-decayed manure cannot be secured it is better to rely upon bone meal or some of the commercial fertilizers which may be secured at any of the seed stores.

Before the bulbs are planted in beds the soil should be dug and pulverized thoroughly several inches deeper than the bulbs are to be set. It is also essential that the ground be well drained, naturally if possible. Where drainage cannot be secured any other way, the beds may be raised above the general surface of the ground so that rain will be shed to the sides. In order to prevent thawing and freezing and the consequent lifting and breaking of the bulbs from their roots, it is highly desirable to cover the bed with litter or leaves as soon as cold weather approaches. This cover may be removed in early spring as soon as danger of frost is passed. It will be safe to do this when the leaves begin to peep through the ground. This rule applies to all bulbs but more especially to tulips and hyacinths.

BACON AND BEANS

Bacon and beans are much more delicious and delicate than pork and beans. Get a rather fat piece of the best kind of bacon obtainable. Boil it slowly for about an hour. Cut off the rind and slash the fat on top into squares. Place in the center of a flat baking dish, with the beans, which have been previously boiled for two or three hours, around the bacon; butter lightly over the top. Place under the gas broiler until a light brown, then put in the oven for half an hour. This dish will be found so superior to the so-called Boston baked beans that there is no comparison, says a New York contributor to Good Housekeeping. And successive warming up of any that remain will add to their flavor.

BREAKFAST DISH

Toast the required number of slices of two-day-old bread, dip quickly in hot salt water (one teaspoonful to a pint of water), butter and lay in a flat pan, then pour a little rich milk over it and place in a hot oven for about five minutes. Take up on a platter and pour two tablespoonfuls of cream on each slice, place the platter in the oven just long enough to heat through and then serve at once. Slices of crisp bacon may be placed around the toast. This is an excellent breakfast dish. Chicago Inter Ocean.

SALAD HINT

When making a salad to be served with French dressing, take a small piece of toast and rub it well with a clove of garlic. Put this in the bottom of the bowl in which the salad is mixed. The toast may be left in the dish or taken out before serving the salad, according to the flavor of garlic desired.—Newark News.

STEAM EXPELLED

After filling a rubber water bottle with hot water press its sides before you screw on the cap. In so doing all the steam passes out and there will be no likelihood of the bottle's ripping, no matter how hot the water.—New Haven Register.

HOW TO END FLOOR TROUBLES

You can make a natural wood floor tough, mar-proof and durable. You can protect a painted floor, and make old paint look new. You can double the life of oilcloth or linoleum.

All this by coating the floor with ELASTICA Floor Finish, and there is no other way.

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STANDARD VARNISH WORKS

CUTTING THE COST

The Woman's Home Companion for September contains a collection of practical ideas on how to reduce family expenses. One contributor says:

"Of course the cost of living has advanced to a great degree; but the close observer will find how she can greatly lessen some expenses. First, I find it a great benefit to go to market as early in the morning as permissible, thus obtaining vegetables, etc., while fresh, and saving, perhaps, a pound or two waste."

"Another way in which I have reduced expenses is by purchasing more than one can, pound or what it might be, at a time; for instance, prunes, 15 cents per pound, or two pounds for 25 cents, and a well known laundry soap at 5 cents per cake or seven cakes for 25 cents."

"Another great help is to insist upon accurate weights and measures, or, perhaps, the grocer across the street sells lard and bacon at 2 cents less per pound."

EXCELLENT JELLY

A delicious jelly is made of equal parts of quince and apples, says an exchange. Cook the fruit separately, for the quinces require longer cooking than the apples; when tender, mix, cook for 15 minutes, strain and then proceed as with any other jelly.

CARRIAGE ROBES

The newest carriage robes for babies show a pleasing absence of those bows of ribbon and bunches of tiny flowers with which these accessories were formerly adorned, says the New York Tribune. They are simply made of a pretty material with a border of ribbon. One of white corduroy, lined with a soft white silk, had a border of six-inch white taffeta ribbon figured with white bowknots. Another was of pink bengaline lined with white messaline and bordered with a wide white broadened ribbon. A lamb's wool coverlet had a covering of the palest and softest India silk quilted in white in round dollar-size disks. On the white lining were pink disks of fine hand-run stitches.

BEST THIMBLE

There are some things not of common knowledge that the embroiderer in silk will be glad to learn, says the Washington Herald. One is the use of an aluminum thimble in place of the silver or gold one. The steel or the silver or gold thimbles are worked into shape, and this causes the silk to catch on them, to the annoyance of the worker. The aluminum thimble is pressed into shape and therefore has no metal projections. Use a large needle and the silk will pass through the cloth easier.

Featherweight Coiffures

Distinctive of tone. Simonson's excellent skill exhibited in the ease of arrangement. An artistic supremacy is reflected in our stemless Psyche Knot—summer comfort combined with elegance of effect.

Our Everlasting Hair Wave

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Women Living Outside New York

may order wholly through correspondence. No shade of hair is too rare for us to match in color, quality and texture. The personal attention I give to all such orders is the keynote of "Fifty Years of Success."

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TRIED RECIPES

STUFFED TURNIPS
WASH and peel six or eight turnips, which should be well rounded and as nearly as possible of the same size. Cut a slice off the top of each and scoop out the insides. Chop a small onion and fry it in a tablespoonful of butter. Sprinkle a little flour over the onion, add half a cupful of stock, and when it begins to thicken, stir in two cupfuls of minced cold mutton; add a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and season with salt and pepper. Fill the turnips with the mixture, replace the tops and place them in a pan, adding enough stock to reach to half the height of the turnips. Cover with buttered paper and the lid of the pan and stew them gently over the fire until they are tender. Place them on a hot dish. Thicken the stock with brown flour, season and pour around them.

SPINACH GERMAN STYLE

Pick out half a pack of spinach carefully; wash in several waters, boil in plenty of boiling water and when tender drain, press free from moisture and chop finely. Mince a small onion, fry in two tablespoonfuls of butter with two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs. Add the spinach and mix all well together. Serve hot.

CABBAGE SAUTED IN BUTTER
Remove the outside leaves and cut off the stalks of two young cabbages. Soak them in cold salt water for half an hour. Drain and cook in fresh salt and water until soft. Keep a lid over the saucepan, but skim off the liquor when necessary. As soon as the cabbage is done drain it in a colander, press it well to get rid of the water, then turn it upon a board and chop it small. Melt two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, put in the cabbage and mix it well with the butter until thoroughly hot again. Season with salt and pepper and turn into a hot covered dish.

CALIFLOWER A LA POLONAISE
Trim a cauliflower and let it soak in cold water with a pinch of salt for half an hour. Then boil in fresh water until tender and drain thoroughly. Butter a baking dish and lay in the califlower. Chop the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, mix with a teaspoonful of minced parsley and sprinkle over the califlower. Melt a half cupful of butter and let simmer until brown. Take it off and add a pinch of minced parsley and a tablespoonful of breadcrumbs previously fried in a little butter. Pour over the califlower just before serving.—New York World.

CREAMED OYSTERS.
Let two quarts of milk come to a boil. Take three pints of oysters, drain off the liquor, put in a chopping bowl and chop fine. Stir two small tablespoonfuls of flour in four of melted butter. Put the oysters in the boiling milk, stir in the butter and flour, season with pepper and salt, let boil up once and serve.—Philadelphia Times.

HOME HELPS

Try making your French dressing in a bowl in which there is a piece of two of ice. Keeping the ingredients very cold insures a thick, rich, well-blended dressing.

The water in which a leg of mutton has been boiled is an excellent basis for an onion soup.

Broken eggs or the yolks of eggs will remain fresh several days if covered with cold water and kept in the refrigerator or some other cool place.

Do not leave meat wrapped in paper; not only will the meat be apt to taste of the paper, but the paper will also absorb the juices of the meat.

If fresh water fish is soaked in strong salt water after it is cleaned, and then dried, it will be tastier when cooked.—Newark News.

BOX FOR SPICES

A box, omitting lid, about length of kitchen table and eight inches square, lined all (except one long side, next to where lid would fasten) with white oil cloth, makes a handy place if hung on nail, above table, for spices, baking powder, etc., says the Pittsburgh Sun. Cover top with colored oilcloth, allowing enough to hang over for curtain and cover ends. Brass screw eyes on each end are ready to hang kettle holders.

THESE Pages are the center of interest daily to thousands of Monitor readers

DON'T BE DECEIVED

By Worthless Imitations of the World-Famous



We regard it our duty to warn our customers against the fresh crop of imitation Nemos that has sprung up this season.

At first, only obscure and crafty manufacturers were guilty of attempting to trick the public into buying useless imitations of the Nemo; but the stake is now so large, and the situation has grown so desperate, that reputable manufacturers have also begun to make Nemo imitations and to advertise them in such a way that some people may be led to believe that they are genuine Nemos.

REMEMBER: Not one of these imitations, no matter how much it may look or "listen" like the Nemo, has a single one of the invaluable features and functions that have made Nemos the most popular corsets in the world.

This craze for imitating the Nemo is not confined to America, for even—

Paris—the "World's Fashion Centre"—is Buying, Selling and Imitating Nemo Corsets

NEW YORK, MARCH 1, 1909

PARIS, JULY, 1911



From a Nemo Advertisement in March, 1909



Reproduced from Les Dessous Elegants (Paris) issue of July, 1911

Less than a year ago the greatest store in Paris—wisely ignoring Parisian prejudice, and recognizing Nemo superiority—gave Nemo Corsets a place of honor and introduced them strongly to the Parisian public.

This unlooked-for innovation created such a sensation, and has proved so successful, that the "great" corsetiers of Paris, like their helpless brethren in America, are now exhausting their best energies in vain attempts to produce corsets "as good as the Nemo."

The Paris corset pictured above was announced in Les Dessous Elegants (official organ of the French corset trade) in its issue of July, 1911, as a valuable novelty just produced by a leading Parisian maker.

One glance is sufficient to show that it is an attempt to copy the features and functions of the Nemo Self-Reducing Corset No. 405, which we introduced here in March, 1909, and which is now a Parisian favorite.

If Paris "trails" more than two years behind the Nemo, what can you expect of American imitators?

The Nemo is the World's Leading Corset There's a Nemo for Every Figure There's NO SUBSTITUTE for the Nemo

In Good Stores Everywhere—\$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. KOPS BROS. Mfrs., New York

It is so pleasing and refreshing that it appeals at once to people of refined tastes. Choice of white and flesh color neatly packed in glass and tin containers, with convenient shaker tops.

Write for sample, or send 36 cents for full 8 oz. jar, or 25 cents for full 4 oz. jar.

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News of the World of Art and Artists

GOSSART WORK PUBLIC POSSESSION

"Adoration" of Flemish Master Which Has Long Been Property of English Family Now Hangs on Walls of National Gallery

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—On the very day that the announcement was made to the public that Jan de Mabuse's greatest masterpiece, the "Adoration of the Kings," had been placed permanently in the English national collection, the people came by hundreds to look at it. By 12 o'clock a continuous stream of admirers was flowing past it, or were awaiting an opportunity to approach it more closely, and pore over the intricate and marvelous of the work, the linked designs of woven borders, the fine gold and silver work set with jewels, or the marvelous garments of cloth of gold, of velvet or of fur, all executed with unsurpassed mastery and skill.

In the center of the picture the Virgin sits enthroned, clad in a blue robe of the utmost beauty of color and texture. She is young, simple and placid; her hair, like the finest gold catching the light and rippling downward, frames her face in a natural network of light; her head is crowned with a folded white cloth; on her knees she holds the little child.

Kneeling before the child and holding a golden cup, on which he places his hand, is the oldest king, before whom lies the cover of the cup, a crimson crown and a golden scepter. On the other side a procession of wise men, or kings, all bearing gifts, is approaching. Bathazar, the black King of Ethiopia, wears a marvelous cap, raised to a point and richly jewelled, round which Jan Mabuse has inserted his own name as follows: Jenni Gossart og: Mabus.

The figures are all slender, the hands long with pointed fingers, the draperies falling in softly clinging folds. This picture is, without controversy, Mabuse's masterpiece. It is known as the "Castle Howard Mabuse," and has been in the possession of the Earls of Carlisle for more than a century. Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, its last owner, offered it to the trustees of the National gallery for £40,000, a price far below its market value. The generosity to the public shown in this will be fully appreciated by a nation which values its art treasures very highly, looks at them, and rejoices in their possession.

The "Adoration of the Kings" was painted as an altar-piece for the abbey of Gramont. It was purchased from there by Albert and Isabella, governors of the Netherlands, and subsequently found its way into the Orleans collection. It was shown at the British institution in 1851, and in an exhibition at Manchester in 1857.

Time has made no mark upon it, unless it has been to enhance the blended glory of its colors and marvelous detail; certainly no sign of impairment is visible after all the 400 years that have passed since it left the hand of the great Flemish painter.

This painter, Jan Gossart, was born about 1470 at Mauleuge or Mabuse in Hainault, and has gone by many titles.

The name of his birthplace which he attached to that of Gossart has succeeded, however, in preserving his identity during the passing centuries. The signature which he used for some time was Johannes Malbodus, while, as has been previously mentioned, in the "Adoration" it is Jenni Gossart og: Mabus. When in 1503 he was admitted to the Guild of St. Luke at Antwerp it was as Jennyn van Henegouwe, a fine mixture of languages and titles, which might have launched his masterpiece upon the world to be wrongly attributed or left nameless, as the case might be.

The work of Mabuse remained in fa-

vor even during the time when primitive Flemish art went out of favor; and this picture shows that art in its very purest and most exalted period, although painted at the moment when its downfall was approaching and decadence already setting in. Shortly after painting the "Adoration of the Kings," Jan Mabuse went to Italy, and no doubt he himself largely contributed to the destruction of the purer ideals of his own school, the school of Van Eyck, Van der Weyden and Memling. This picture may indeed be called the last word in the history of that grand school, established 70 years before by the brothers Van Eyck.



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd., London)

People throng to see picture remarkable for its intricacy of detail and beauty of color when it is first added to national collection

PAINTINGS OF CORN REALISTIC

Alfred Montgomery, Farmer-Painter, Successful in Portraying Golden Ears

WHILE school trained men wrangled over the technical side of the art of the late Paul de Longpre's flowers on canvas, a humming bird flew through the window from the garden without and poised over the rose growing from under the artist's brush, as if to sip of its honey cup.

When Alfred Montgomery, farmer-painter, painter-farmer as he styles himself, paints corn he paints corn that the horses "nicker" for. Montgomery says that this just shows "horse sense," but the fact remains, and more important to Montgomery is the fact that people approve his art of depicting corn

and grain and pumpkins and sheep and other homely barnyard topics on canvas.

A visit to Mr. Montgomery's Hollywood studio, which is in a remodeled barn, shows many delightful canvases, and while corn and barnyard subjects predominate, yet here and there one finds a fine bit of landscape. One canvas seen by the Los Angeles Tribune representative shows a brilliant sunset, a corner of an old-fashioned barn and a haystack.

But it is of the corn that we should speak specially, for it is his mastery of this subject that has given this artist a reputation in his country over. Born in Peoria, Ill., Montgomery grew up in the great corn belt of the middle West and knew the farm life intimately and well. From young boyhood his pleasures were found in artistic endeavor. Drawing and painting, with little of technical training, his work progressed until in early manhood he was living in Bloomington, Ill., and one day talking with a returned art student, who had been some years studying at the Royal Academy of Berlin, he was told that one of the most difficult studies undertaken there was the drawing of an ear of corn, and that in the German art school a student was often kept drawing corn through several terms of school.

The young American pondered this deeply, then set himself to the task not only of drawing but of painting corn. For nine years he painted nothing else.

The critics were not, are not, always kind to him, but Montgomery keeps right on painting corn. There was a critic in Chicago a few years ago, however, who turned the tide of favor. This man wrote art criticisms for a great Chicago daily. He was a Russian with years of art culture and training back of him. He had all Chicago roused to the value of our countryman's work, and himself not only highly praised but purchased two paintings, averring that he knew himself to be making a good investment for the future.

CERAMIC ART SHOW OPENED IN CHICAGO

Pen and Ink Drawings of Orson Lowell Draw Much Attention

CHICAGO—The second annual exhibition of ceramic art opened at the Burley-Tyrell Company's on Sept. 12. The entries exceed 300 in number and the standard is high.

"The object of these exhibitions," said their manager, William Blessing, "is to promote technical excellence and to stimulate progress in artistic design as applied to ceramics. The ceramic clubs are invited to contribute, but the exhibition is designed mainly to meet the need of those artists who are not regularly associated with a ceramic organization and who find it difficult to submit their work to the public."

Among the entries is a "Conversational Set" by Mrs. LeRoy T. Steward of Chicago, consisting of plates and cups and saucers, which shows strong originality in its decoration. The designs are from the different epochs in historical ornament and each piece carries a national proverb. The Egyptian is decorated with the conventionalized lotus, the only nature form used in ancient decoration and bears the quotation, "From the depths of the Nile, I come unto your sunlight." Beautifully blended with the design of the Chinese plate is "Happiness requires much from yourself and little from others." Included in the set are Japanese, East Indian, Persian, Arabic and Renaissance pieces.

At the close of this exhibition two prizes will be given on naturalistic and two on conventional decoration.

The collection of pen and ink drawings by Orson Lowell, shown in galleries 25 and 26 at the Art Institute, is proving a very popular exhibit. Most of the 117 numbers have appeared in "Life" and depict with irresistible humor phases of human nature revealed at summer resorts, on the college campus, in the drawing room or within the intimacy of the family circle. The collection will remain until Oct. 18.

An interesting loan from the collection of Martin A. Ryerson has been installed in the old masters' room at the Art Institute. It includes a series of six uniform oil paintings by the Spanish artist Goya, illustrating the "Defeat of a Robber by a Monk"; several examples of the work of the early Italian artists and a unique decorative panel depicting the adventures of Ulysses.

At Marshall Field's gallery the season has opened with an exhibition of the marine paintings of Charles E. Hallberg, a member of the Chicago Society of Artists and of the Swedish-American Society of Art. There is an extreme softness in the coloring of these canvases that is not usual in marines.

O'Brien's gallery will open on Sept. 15 with a display of paintings from California artists.

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For School, Boys' Combination Suits, with extra trousers to match, in Norfolk and Double-Breasted styles, strictly all wool mixtures. Regular values \$8.50 and \$10.00. 6.50 and 8.50

Boys' First Long Trousers Suits, sizes 14 to 18. Special models that do not require making over in order to fit boys of these ages. 12.50 to 20.00

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We are opening a new store in Pittsburgh this month.

F. LUIS MORA PAINTS PANELS FOR THEATER

Designs for Los Angeles Orpheum Represent "The Spirit of Vaudeville"

A NEW YORK artist of fame, F. Luis Mora, came to Los Angeles the other day so unostentatiously and left so quietly that those who would have been glad to show him honor were given no chance, says the Los Angeles Times.

He came from Mountain View, bringing with him three wonderfully beautiful panels for the ceiling of the new Orpheum theater. These he had come from New York to paint, working in the studio of his father and brother, both sculptors of note. Dominico Mora, the father, designed the panels which adorn the facade of the Orpheum building.

The subject carried out in Mr. Mora's panels is "The Spirit of Vaudeville." For the large center circle classic music is embodied, the features being the troubadour of old and the hippodrome. The two figures in the center represent the more classical side of vaudeville. One is singing a song, while her companion plays an accompaniment on a small ancient harp. The figure to the right of the group carries out the thought of ancient vaudeville in the days when ladies of the castle were entertained by the passing minstrel, while their lords were on their travels or campaigns. In order to carry out strongly the variety which a modern vaudeville theater naturally gives its patrons, the circus or hippodrome note is introduced on the left by a clown doing tricks with a trained monkey.

In the circle to the spectators' right—facing the stage—is shown the figure of a young slack-wire walker in the moment of lowering herself to kneel, while below is her assistant ready to hand her the needful things with which she completes her act.

In the circle to the left a comedienne is singing her catchy song and dancing to it, while a negro minstrel plays her accompaniment on his banjo. This group brings in what is termed a song-and-dance act.

FACILITIES FOR ART EDUCATION INCREASE

American Art Annual Has Statistics of Growing Number of Schools

THE American Art Annual for 1910-11 enumerates 944 art museums, art societies and art schools as against 403 in 1907.

This volume gives a brief account of 280 museums and art societies in the United States, a list of 102 art schools with a total registration of 31,700 and a list tabulating the answers received from 170 colleges and universities maintaining courses in the history of art and giving 5877 as the number of students receiving instructions in this course and 7751 as the number who had worked in the studios.

Of the art schools the records show 57 as strictly professional, giving instruction in drawing, modeling and painting from the antique and from life. Instruction in design is given in 56 schools, 39 of which report also classes in the various crafts, such as bookbinding, pottery and metal work.

The number of architectural federations in the country has doubled since 1907 from two to four, and there are 31 professional schools of architecture, most of them connected with universities, the number of pupils enrolled being given as 3043.

MUSEUM TO HAVE DOCENT SERVICE

At the Sunday docent service, which is free to all, in the department of western art, a talk on Italian majolica will be given in the nearer Orient room at 3:15 p. m. In the department of classical art a talk on a great monument of Greek sculpture in the museum collection will be given in the Fifth Century room at 4 p. m.

U. S. S. FLORIDA ADDED TO NAVY
NEW YORK—The United States battleship Florida, newest of American dreadnaughts, and the second battleship of the first class to be built in New York, went into commission at the New York navy yard Friday.

JAPANESE LIKE ELEMENTAL SOUNDS

Stringed Instruments, Their Tone Produced by Plectrum and Bow, Are in Evidence at Festivals Where Geishas Dance

NO entertainment is complete in Japan without the services of the dainty musicians and dancers, commonly called geishas, the best of whom represent the most charming and most cultured class of Japanese women.

They have been specially trained for their profession from the age of 6 or 7, and often come from the poor samurai class. Indentured to the teachers by the parents, they bring rich returns if successful. They complete their service at 25, and often make good marriages and lead quiet domestic lives at the end of this period. Sir Edwin Arnold married a geisha, and speaks of her as gentle, dainty, sweet-tempered and obedient.

A large number of the musicians in Japan are women. The geishas are sent to various places in groups of two and three or more musicians and one or more dancers, as desired. The girls wear brilliantly colored crepe gowns, and have their hair carefully dressed, their faces powdered and their lips reddened. They entertain the guests with jokes and merry laughter, dance, sing and play for them.

A painting by Hokusai shows a trio playing on the koto, samisen and kokyu. The koto is a horizontal harp or zither, about six feet long, and has 13 strings passing over ivory bridges. It is played with ivory finger-tips worn on the thumb and first two fingers, and is the favorite instrument. It has the same popularity in Japan that the piano has among peoples of occidental civilization.

The samisen is a three-stringed guitar played with a plectrum and is the commoner instrument used, its tinkle being heard from every direction. The kokyu is an instrument similar to the samisen but is played, like the violin, by drawing a bow over the strings instead of picking them with a plectrum.

There are about 20 musical instruments used in Japan. The biwa is four-stringed, similar to a mandolin, and is used in the religious dances and for martial music. Bonten, the patroness of music and literature, is often repre-

sented as playing upon the biwa, and it gave its name to the famous lake of like shape.

A peculiar drum, shaped like an hour-glass and struck with the hand, is quite commonly used, as is also the flute.

To the European ear these instruments, strident of tone, have little charm, and the time and intervals seem strange.

At a dinner party the sliding partitions will be opened from time to time and a group of dancers will perform to a musical accompaniment, perhaps the

dances of the four seasons, where the costumes will represent the cherry, the iris, the chrysanthemum and the maple leaf. These dances are never violent but consist of graceful posturing and pantomime.

One dance represents congratulations after a military victory and another a daimyo's procession, when the girls carry toy palanquins and play a game of battle-dance and shuttlecock.

During the effeminate Fujiwara period the courtiers spent their time in writing verses, viewing the moon and playing

games. In the paintings of the period one commonly sees a group of men and women in a garden playing on these same instruments after the manner of French troubadours.

Of a very different type is the "Bugaku," or dance music which developed in the Nara period under Chinese influence. It is played by a hereditary caste of musicians called Reijin, attached to the imperial court, and is only to be heard on great occasions of festivity and ceremonial, when the old costumes are worn and the old steps used.

The "No" dance is another strong influence in Japanese music and drama. The dancers perform in masks and gorgeous costumes accompanied by a small chorus and orchestra. The performances often last all day, the musical accompaniment representing the clash and clang of war, the sighing of the wind in the pine boughs, the sound of the distant temple bell, the song of crickets



Painting by Hokusai in Boston Museum of Fine Arts shows trio performing on samisen, koto and kokyu

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COURTESIES OF ROAD REMARKED ON

Automobile Sentiments Expressed by Persons Practised in Handling Wheel and Lever and by Those Who Have Answered Queries About Directions

DOING good by stealth one can never tell when appreciation is felt and by whom it will be expressed. Some days since, as the indulgent reader may remember, we wrote a modest little paper in praise of motorists, and, little thinking that it would engage the attention of any more than a passing moment, we consigned it to the temporary oblivion of a nation's literature. But when we did this, we did the public and ourselves an injustice; so far from our paper having been forgotten or fobbed off with the moment's reading, we find that it has aroused the keenest enthusiasm and liking, so much so, in fact, that we are in hope that it will prove the beginner of a far-reaching movement.

We cherish, indeed, the hope that from this day 1911 will be known in history as the year of the Motorists' Self Denying Ordinance, but to further expand this branch of the subject would be to digress; to lay before our readers a part of a correspondence that already is numbered by hundreds of thousands. When the paper was printed we noticed that circulation enormously increased, and therefore, for an instant, permitted ourselves to think as workmen that the public had given its favor to our work; but we speedily repressed this emotion. When, however, letters began to pour in from March, Chum, Tooting, Graveney and Nijni-Novgorod, when these letters all had the same tenor of praise and when they all expressed an admiration and agreement that it would not be modest for us to tell about, then we knew that we had pleased a critical and refined public. It is for this reason that we think that our readers ought to share our pleasure and because of this we give one or two specimens of a correspondence the golden myriads of which bestow our office, its ante-room and the adjacent galleries. We have been urged by the obliging writers of these letters to give their names in full, but we have thought that to do this might wound the pride of those writers whom lack of space alone has prevented us from presenting to the reader. The first letter, curiously enough, comes from a city in Massachusetts:

"September, 1911—Gentlemen: Please let me, as a grateful and conscience-stricken motorist, thank you for your earnest and melodious comments on the practices of those that go down to the sea in motors. Although I must say I think I was perfectly justified, it being only an old dog, the pet and friend of a family of small means, after reading your article I shall send them a postal money order for 50 cents. I am determined that a proud and independent people shall never be disgraced by any act of mine. Yours respectfully,"

From the tenor of this we gather that at least one pair of wobbling feet have been turned towards the high path of justice. The next letter, while full of color, leaves us in more doubt but at any rate the writer received some sort of an impression:

"Sept. 1911—Sirs: I will have you to understand that your article against automobiles has arisen in my chest only sentiments of the disrespected most proud. It is un-American to be so holier than they and you will find that you have not popularity if you so rawly talk against peoples that coming to the U. S. of America in a few years by their industry and ability build up the banking and the broking, and so will be able to pay for and own automobiles much larger and finer than newspaper men can afford by writing articles about peoples that have the abilities and the industries and that have money that is as good as other people's money and better for that matter because it stands for progressiveness and is not narrow. Sirs, I warn you that I have never been convicted of any disregard of walkers on the country streets on any time I was always discharged and twice my brother in law from Smyrna put on the high speed so what right have you to make these slander libel remarks? You will soon see that a great peoples like the U. S. peoples will not stand these oppressive paragraphs. Ibrahim Lincoln the great famous hairsplitter of Indiana was too broad minded for to talk the way you talked and not justly. I will not give you any advertisement."

We gather the impression from the above fragment taken from a much longer whole that its writer must have misunderstood the kindly mood in which we ventured to touch upon the excellences of motorists. We regret exceedingly that any unfortunate obscurity of style could have given a fellow citizen any idea that our words had a personal application. That from this attitude of roses could be distilled such lively, unexpected vinegar is but an example of the tremendous perils to which all harmless expression of opinion is open. His letter, we ought to have said, was postmarked Boston.

Pass we now to the third, it being written from Clayford, Devon, upon excellent paper, in a university hand: "Clayford, Devon, Gentlemen: Thanks so much for your capital little paper about motor cars and their drivers. I am sure that it ought to be widely read in every county of America and that copies will be probably be sent to the local constabulary. I have just come in from the moor, where I spent a month finishing the index and notes to my Anglo-Norman Boot Trees. I couldn't very well go quite away from the high road on account of supplies, though I had plenty of tinned things, but one must have a chop on 'dies non.' So I pitched my little camp near a place sheltered from the road, though not so

far but what I could stop the carrier, and flattered myself that I could work quietly and without interruption. I had deceived myself, for all day long throughout four weeks I heard the dreadful grinding buzz and the horns of motor cars; sometimes, indeed, I was so unfortunate as to be addressed by the occupants of the cars, who in stopping always asked me about roads of which I knew nothing and would not if I could. In addition to an ignorance that I no wise simulate, I have to confess that I am a shy man; you may conceive, gentlemen, that to be called from my tent in the midst of an absorbing and severe task to talk with perfect strangers, in some cases using awful grammar, and to be expected to make rapid answers, was an experience by no means to the liking of a studious man of letters. For this reason I was delighted one afternoon to read your thoughtful paper, of which I am sending several copies to friends of mine in the colonies, and I trust that your article will be succeeded by others touching cognate subjects, such as the speed of motor-buses, the upholstering of second-class carriages, the use of snow-boots, etc. With renewed thanks, I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully, —"

We have to confess that we like this letter better than the one before, as it shows more gratitude. The hardest feature of showing other people how imperfect they are is that they are so lacking in a lively thankfulness. The next and fourth letter comes from the west coast of Scotland; it is very brief, but when the reader has looked at the abstract of it that we give, he will understand why we give no names, no dates and no place. It says that the writer has read our article and that there is no truth in it whatever if it is meant for his chief or his clansmen; when a Sassenach talks carelessly about Highlanders, why—then they will just put that Sassenach in the burn if they happen to meet him north of Dumbarton. Let us hasten away from this fierce Scotsman and conclude our paper with a very pleasant communication from one of the large cities of the United States: "Chicago, Gentlemen: We read your

article to father and mother last night. He was very angry but mother talked with him a little and he said perhaps there was something in it. You know he hates to have the police bother him when he comes home from the office for only going 75 or 80 miles an hour over crowded streets. It does seem rather hard that father, who is so kind and good to us children and is always taking mother to the theater, should not be allowed to break a little law. Why, that's just where we are so much ahead of all those tottering countries in Europe and of England too. We never breathed free a minute all the time we were there last summer. We met such a well-informed man coming home on the steamer, a professor from the University of New Mexico. He had been nearly six weeks over there making a thorough study of political, social and economic conditions, and he said that he was convinced that we were way ahead. I remember in France we drove our car into the entrance to a lovely chateau that had "Defendu" written on it and we had such a time with a gendarme, that is a policeman with a sword. Father tried to fix him and then they fined father, first for going in and second for not wanting to be bothered. No wonder they have revolutions over there and no hot bread.

"I do not think that you ought to poke fun at people in automobiles for it is so unreasonable. If the people on foot do not like automobiles, surely they can stay in the house or buy automobiles too. You know American boys and girls never walk, it is too slow. Besides I do not think it very patriotic of you to write as if we could not do whatever we chose, because you know perfectly well this is a free country. We wish you would write an article about the horrid motor boats, we none of us care for the water. Yours very truly, etc."

By these tiny glimpses the reader can see what a deep and wholesome impression our little paper made, and with what enthusiasm it was received. It is such encouragement here and there that makes the profession of the literary man not only the pleasantest but the most popular in the world.

READY TO OPEN ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT TOPSFIELD FARM

TOPSFIELD, Mass.—The ninety-first annual agricultural and horticultural exhibition of the Essex Agricultural Society will be on the society's farm here Tuesday and Wednesday. The Essex society includes all the cities and towns in that county.

The exhibition of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, poultry and agricultural implements will be held on the grounds, and fruits, vegetables, flowers, small garden products, domestic manufacturers and women's household work will be displayed in the exhibition halls and sheds.

WEST HOTEL TO BE OVERHAULED

The West hotel of Minneapolis will undergo a complete transformation soon, for George R. Kibbe, the new lessee, is determined that a general cleaning out is necessary and \$150,000 will be spent in improvements and equipment before he will be satisfied.

Among the important changes will be the addition of 85 bathrooms. The old box plumbing will be changed to new open plumbing throughout, the cafe will be moved to the office floor, a new system of refrigeration will be put in and new furniture will replace the old. In fact there will be a most extensive and elaborate installation of the best in furniture and general equipment.

Mr. Kibbe will be assisted by H. S. Joslin, who will manage the hotel from now on.

LONDON BANK FOR NEW YORK

ALBANY—George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., superintendent of banks, has granted license to the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, of London, England, permitting it to conduct a branch of its business in New York city.

VETERANS OF POTOMAC ARMY HAVE CLAMBAKE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Veterans of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in attendance at their fortieth annual reunion were guests today on an excursion around Narragansett bay. A clam-bake was served at Rocky Point.

Resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee of five to cooperate with other organizations in an endeavor to have Flag day made a national and legal holiday and asking Congress to purchase the battlefields of Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Salem Church, Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania as a national park were passed Friday at their general meeting.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Col. Andrew Cowan of

WASHINGTON—Not to be outdone by the British postal authorities in carrying mails through the air, Postmaster-General Hitchcock gave his consent last night to the establishment of an experimental aeroplane mail route between one of the outlying branches of the Brooklyn postoffice and the aerodrome at Nassau boulevard, Long Island, during the international aviation meet, which is to be held there from Sept. 23 to Oct. 1.

It is probable that a special postal station will be established at the aviation field, and a temporary postmaster appointed by the department to conduct the business. The postoffice department will watch the experiment with interest.

The first successful official aeroplane letter route was opened last Saturday by the British postal administration from Hendon, in England, to Windsor castle, almost 20 miles. Four aviators, who two biplanes and two monoplanes, were engaged in the work, and about 100,000 letters constituted the first delivery.

NEW YORK—Mlle. Helene Dutrieu, French woman aviator, cables that she will start today on board the steamship La Provence to take part in the international aviation meet to be held at Nassau boulevard, L. I. The Provence is due to arrive Friday night or early Saturday morning on the opening day of the meet.

The new aeroplane made by Wright Bros. for C. P. Rodgers, who will try for a \$50,000 prize for a flight from here to the Pacific coast, arrived in town Friday night on the Erie railroad from the Dayton factory in Ohio of the Wrights. Mr. Rodgers' manager said that this machine was made especially for a transcontinental flight and was gilded and reinforced for high altitude work. Rodgers intends to start from Sheephead bay Sunday at 3 p. m. and hopes to reach Susquehanna Sunday night.

Louisville, Ky.; secretary, Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, Charles A. Shaw of Brooklyn, N. Y.; vice-presidents, second corps, Maj. Andrew H. Embler, New Haven; third corps, Capt. Isaac P. Gregg, Massachusetts; sixth corps, Gen. Thomas Sherwin, Boston; eighth corps, Col. Elisha H. Rhodes, Providence; ninth corps, Col. George H. Patrick, Washington; tenth corps, General Edwin S. Greeley, New Haven; eleventh corps, General John T. Lockman, New York; twelfth corps, Lieut. B. Ray Phelon, New York; eighteenth corps, Col. Louis L. Robbins, Nyack, N. Y.; twenty-second corps, Maj. Charles G. Davis, Boston; artillery, Sergt. A. S. Porham; signal corps, Sergt. Henry J. Bardwell, Boston; general staff, Maj. E. B. Preston, Hartford.

COMMERCE EXHIBITS AID TO DORCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS

Commercial exhibits, probably as good as in any high school in the country, have been collected and installed in the Dorchester high school by William L. Anderson, head of the commercial department there and principal of the evening school which will open Oct. 1.

Last year a new annex was erected to accommodate the greatly increased number of pupils and it was arranged to devote the entire section to those taking the commercial course. Among other rooms equipped for commercial studies, a special room was arranged for the commercial geography classes and a cabinet covering three sides of the room was constructed especially for the display of Mr. Anderson's commercial exhibit.

Mr. Anderson has been gathering his collection for 10 years but he says that there is still room for improvement and that he will continue to add to it. The collection in the main consists of the materials of commerce showing all the stages of development from the raw material to the finished product and also the bi-products which are obtained from the material during its development.

The collection is varied. It includes a complete exhibit of nearly all of the staple products such as wheat, corn, barley, oats, etc. Asbestos, carpet, rubber, glass, woods, small tools, oils, cloths, mineral and hundreds of other products in all stages of development go to make up the collection.

In class work the articles are exhibited by means of a reflectoscope which throws a greatly enlarged image of the object on a 10-foot screen. This does away with the old method of passing the articles around the room, which was a very slow method and it also allows the instructor to talk on each article as it is shown on the screen.

In connection with the exhibit Mr. Anderson also has a magazine article collection which he started in conjunction with the collection of materials. The articles all bear on things of commercial interest and for the use of the students a card catalogue is used so that any particular subject can be looked up readily.

Mr. Anderson, who is the principal of the Dorchester evening high school, will also show the exhibit for the benefit of the evening classes. The exhibit is used principally in the commercial geography class and Mr. Anderson has made this course one of the most interesting and instructive subjects in the high school course as is testified by the fact that in three years the number of classes in this subject has increased from three to seven.

WAKEFIELD MUST HAVE NEW SCHOOL

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The high school has an enrolment of 301 pupils today with enough more expected to make an even 400. This number is greater by 41 than the enrolment last year and consequent crowding, the school committee declares, will make a new high school building a necessity in the near future.

APPALACHIAN CLUB BOUND FOR HOME

BIGELOW, Me.—Members of the Appalachian Mountain Club walking in Franklin county reached here today and are to take the night train for Boston. Both men and women have been carrying their outfit on their backs for eight days.

The party has spent each night in a different camp along the way, where food and blankets were provided them. The average daily distance traveled was 15 miles. A climb over Mt. Bigelow, the second highest summit in Maine, was a feature of the trip.

NEW PLAN FOR B. & M. ROAD

The New Haven railroad management has put into force on the Boston & Maine railroad the New Haven plan of holding a department responsible for the maintenance of the way. E. S. Darling, assistant chief engineer, will now be in charge of roadbed, tracks, bridges and buildings. Division superintendents were formerly in charge.

PLOW COMMON FOR RESEEDING

Plowing 11 acres of the Common preparatory to autumn reseeding was begun yesterday in the section bordering Park street. The reseeding will be done as a result of experiments begun last year under the Parkman fund.

The permanent system of underground irrigation already installed under plans of City Engineer William Jackson will, with the renovation of the soil, prove beneficial to the grass, shrubs and trees, it is expected.

ADVISES STUDY OF LABOR LAWS

CHICAGO—A campaign of education among judges, lawyers and bar associations to acquaint them with the laws dealing with occupational and industrial conservation was advocated Friday night by Edgar T. Davies, state factory inspector of Illinois, before the American Association for Labor Legislation.

HARVARD MEN BID HIGH TO SECURE NOTED BECK HALL

Harvard men saved Beck hall as an adjunct of the college by outbidding certain operators who were trying to obtain it for other use than a dormitory, when the owners for the last quarter of a century, the Massachusetts homoeopathic hospital, recently threw it on the market.

Beck hall has been the home of many rich men attending the university, being especially popular with them before the establishment of the so-called "gold coast" around Mt. Auburn street.

The property was originally owned by Mrs. Anna L. Moering, who lived on what is now the site of the Harvard Union.

It is assessed on a valuation of \$182,000, of which \$58,500 is on the Beck hall building, \$36,000 or \$6 a foot on the 6192 square feet covered by the dormitory, \$1500 on the Pach studio building and \$86,000 on the lot of 24,719 square feet of vacant land adjoining.

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News of the Stage and Players Here and Elsewhere

OPENING OF TWO NEW THEATERS MARKS COMING WEEK IN BOSTON

Irish Players to Appear at the Plymouth, and the National to Offer Low-Priced Vaudeville—"Bohemian Girl" at the Majestic, "Graustark" at Castle Square

Boston will have eight theaters of the first class when the new Liebler & Co. playhouse, the Plymouth, Eliot and Tremont streets, opens next Saturday evening. As the opening attraction the managers have brought here the Irish players from the Abbey theater, London, giving Boston playgoers the first opportunity in America of seeing examples of the plays and acting that have made the Irish national theater movement known widely through reports of their notable performances in Dublin and London. A sympathetic account of the rise of this movement will be found in another column, together with a list of the plays of the first performance.

On Monday evening a new vaudeville theater, the National, on Tremont street, near Berkeley street, will open for its first performance. The opening bill will be headed by the Old Time Minstrels with Hugh Doherty and Lew Benedict. The minstrels will be supported by a company of 30 voices, Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, members of the Legislature and city council and others of prominence have been invited to the opening. The prices will be 10 and 15 cents.

The regular season at the Majestic theater will open next Monday evening with a spectacular revival of Balfe's "The Bohemian Girl" produced by the Aborn Opera Company. The production is promised to be on the scale of the revival at the Boston opera house last autumn under the same auspices. There will be a cast of popular favorites, a large chorus, a cavalcade of horses and elaborate additions in the fair and camp scenes in the form of acrobats and other entertainers.

The cast of soloists includes Vera Allen and Helen Campbell in the soprano role of Arline at alternate performances, Jane Horbert as the Gypsy Queen, Thornton D. Upright as Thaddeus, Herbert Waterous as Count Arnheim, Joseph Florian as Devilshoof, Maurice Lavigne as Florestan, Ralph Nicholls as the Captain, and Geraldine Bruce as Buda.

John Craig will present "Beverly of Graustark" next week at the Castle Square. This romantic story dealing with happenings in a mythical kingdom has long been popular both in Mr. McCutcheon's novel and in long tours of the play to be given by Mr. Craig's company. The production is promised to be picturesque, and the cast will call for the full strength of the company.

Miss Zella Sears has only one more week at the Park theater in her amusing and wholesome rural comedy, "The Nest Egg." Playgoers are finding this the sort of entertainment they can commend to their friends.

Miss Helen Ware has one more week at the Hollis street theater in her new emotional play, "The Price," written especially for her by George Broadhurst.

Raymond Hitchcock's new musical comedy vehicle, "The Red Widow," has pleased playgoers at the Colonial that the engagement is to run a month longer at least.

"Over Night," the farce which opened the season at the Shubert and has proved one of the most laughable plays to reach Boston in a long time, has two more weeks here.

"Excuse Me," the farce of robust fun in a Pullman parlor car, continues its indefinite engagement at the Tremont.

"The Round-Up," the excellent western melodrama of cowboys and Indians at the Boston theater, will stay for four weeks more.

Thurston, the prestidigitator and dealer in "mysteries," begins an engagement next Monday evening at the Globe theater.

R. F. Keith's vaudeville theater next week will have Harry Houdini, "the handcuff king," as the chief number on the bill. He promises new feats. Others are Little Roberts, singer and dancer; the four Huntings, the Kuhns, Sully and Hussey, Corrine Francis.

Kinemacolor Views of Coronation The kinemacolor exhibition at Tre-

AMUSEMENTS

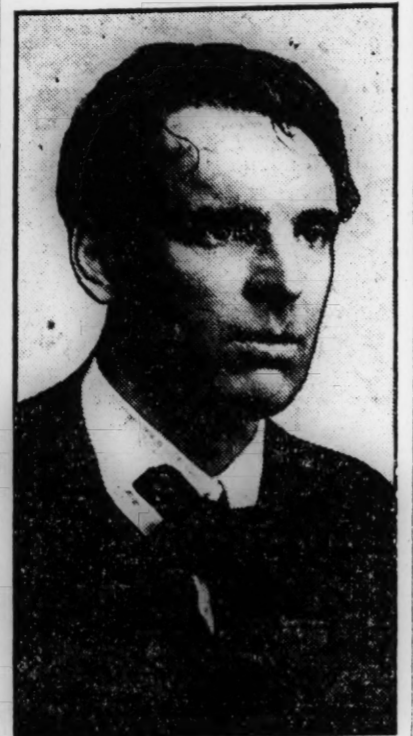
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Noted Poet and Dramatist Will Tell Boston Playgoers of Irish Theater Ideals



WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

TEACHING ART GROWS Apace

Statistics Show Wonderful Increase in Number of Schools and Students

THE American Art Annual for 1910-11 enumerates 944 art museums, art societies and art schools, as against 403 in 1907. This volume gives a brief account of 280 museums and art societies in the United States, a list of 102 art schools with a total registration of 31,700, and a list tabulating the answers received from 170 colleges and universities maintaining courses in the history of art and giving 5877 as the number of students receiving instruction in this course, and 7751 as the number who had worked in the studios, summed up by a writer in Scribner's Magazine.

Of the art schools, the records show 57 as strictly professional, giving instruction in drawing, modeling and painting from the antique and from life. Instruction in design is given in 36 schools, 39 of which report also classes in the various crafts, such as bookbinding, pottery and metal work. While the United States lacks "the well-organized industrial schools that are such a strong factor in Germany, France and England," the teaching of manual training and of esthetics in the elementary and secondary and public schools has, nevertheless, grown very rapidly.

This naturally has led to the establishment of normal art schools for the training of teachers in the work and of those the records show 90 art schools with normal courses, the registration of which in 28 was 1928. The summer schools play an important part in the training of teachers, and the evening schools of students.

The number of architectural federations in the country has doubled since 1907, from two to four, and there are 31 professional schools of architecture, most of them connected with universities, the number of pupils enrolled being given as 3043. An estimate of the annual expenditure for art education in the United States, compiled by Henry Turner Bailey in 1908, is given as a total of \$11,565,241.

MAETERLINCK GIVES PRAISE TO PHOTOGRAPHY AS AN ART

The photographer must recognize a friend in Maurice Maeterlinck, who says of the art: "I believe that here are observable the first steps, still somewhat hesitating but already significant, toward an important evolution. Art has held itself aloof from the great movement, which for half a century has engrossed all forms of human activity in profitably exploiting the natural forces that fill heaven and earth. The artist alone, moved by a sort of superannuated pride, has refused to listen to the modern voice."—L. M. McCauley in Chicago Record-Herald.

CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE TO MAKE DISPLAY OF PRINTS

CHICAGO—Early in the fall a series of special exhibitions will begin in the printrooms at the Art Institute. The permanent collections contain valuable prints which must attract the public when they are arranged in an intelligent exhibition. This it is intended to do. In addition to line engravings and etchings there will be shows of the works of Merion and Pennell, whose collections have been catalogued and are among the choicest possessions of the print department.—Record-Herald.

"The transition from the commercial English stage to the Irish national stage is like passing from an Oxford street shop, glittering with tinsel and sham diamonds, to one of those clumsy stalls upon which wooden utensils and other objects wrought by peasant hands are offered for sale at county fairs. Simple and primitive, artless and even grotesque these wares may be—but a labor of love to the humble craftsman as he fashioned them out of the sound, honest wood that grew on his own native soil."

In this sympathetic way begins an essay on the Irish National theater in "The English Stage of Today," a book by Mario Borsa, an Italian critic, published in 1906. An extract of this essay is of interest in view of the opening of the new Plymouth theater, Boston, next Saturday evening, by the company of Irish players from the Abbey theater, Dublin, the headquarters of the Irish theater movement.

"The wayfarer whose eye is accustomed to the pretentious flaunting shop windows of the city will pause to observe with sympathetic curiosity the modest productions of an art so sincere and so spontaneous," continues Mr. Borsa.

"A characteristic of this movement is its hallmark of genuine rusticity. In Ireland the peasant is the depository of the national literature, or rather of all that treasury of myths, legends, traditions, romances, and ballads which form its texture. Throughout the succession of the ages and amidst the dire vicissitudes of his history, the Irish peasant preserved that delicate magic fabric of fancy which he has woven like a luminous atmosphere about his daily existence.

"The entire existence of modern Ireland is spent in an atmosphere analogous to that which characterized the existence of Italy during the early period of our revolution, and her literature, like our own between 1821 and 1848, is romantic in form and patriotic in substance.

"Hence it was essential that Irish drama should be rigorously national in character. In other words it was necessary to create it. The Irish Literary theater was formed in 1899, and had little success because dominated by English actors. In 1902 however it was transformed into the Irish National theater on the initiative of W. B. Yeats, Edward Martyn and George Moore. A talented Irish actor, W. Fay, gathered around him a company of Irish amateurs and repeated with generous ardor and notable success the experiment made by Antoine with his Theatre Libre.

"At first the company toured from town to town, playing in halls and private drawing rooms, without stage, scenery or costumes. This course they pursued for two years, until in 1904 Miss Horniman undertook at her own expense the restoration of the old theater of the Mechanics Institute in Dublin and made a present of it to the society of the Irish National theater.

"As to the repertoire it contains as a result of four or five years work (the number has greatly increased since 1906) not less than 40 plays written by poets, men of letters and even young girls. The works are for the most part comedies or dramas in one act. Their dialogue is sound and true to nature. The best are those that reproduce scenes of peasant life such as the works of J. M. Synge.

"Of very different character from the English stage, this Irish national theater has no commercial aims or ambitions. It commenced its existence with a capital of £40 and rubs along as best it can. It aims at setting forth all the hollow irony and the melancholy sweetness, the dreams and the memories, the loves and the sorrows that diversify the lives of the people, for whom and by whom it first saw the light. In short it aspires to be above all a pure expression of the noble and the beautiful."

Many comedies and farces now in the repertoire of the Irish players are the work of Lady Gregory, who has devoted her whole time to the movement for several years.

Mr. Borsa devoted an entire chapter of his book to the Irish theater movement and his essay probably added greatly in the widespread interest in these players, who until now have never been seen outside the British islands. Last year a group of Parisian critics made a special journey to Dublin to see the players. The Frenchmen expressed great interest in the Synge tragedies and Yeats' poetic plays.

Lady Gregory, William Butler Yeats and the Irish National Theater Company, from the Abbey theater, Dublin, sailed for Boston last Wednesday. Liebler & Co. have brought from Ireland all the scenery and properties for the plays, depicting realistically the Irish landscapes and interiors.

The finishing touches are being given to the Plymouth theater and the house will be in perfect condition for the opening. It is an unusually comfortable theater. The players can be seen and heard easily from every seat. There is a large cloakroom on each floor, so there will be no crush before or after performances.

A novelty in Boston first nights will be a brief introductory address by William Butler Yeats, Irish poet and dramatist. He will present briefly his views on the new Irish drama and the work of this new and successful school of playwrights. Mr. Yeats speaks eloquently of the faith that is in him concerning the present and future of the drama of his country. Lady Gregory, too, is a fascinating talker and Boston,

Writer of Celtic Comedies Called Irish Theater 'Nurse' by George Bernard Shaw



LADY GREGORY

PLAYS BOSTON WILL SEE SOON

Louis Mann and Fiction's Wallingford Billed for Early Date

BOSTON will soon see George Randolph Chester's fiction character, Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford, in dramatized form. Louis Mann is also billed for an early appearance in this city. The list of plays new to Boston which will be seen here soon is as follows:

Sept. 25
Hollis—Louis Mann in "Elevating a Husband," comedy of the tribulations of a five-and-ten-cent store proprietor, whose culture-loving wife insists on polishing him. Husband in his turn polishes off a rival who threatens to invade his home.

Park—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford," George M. Cohan's amusing stage version of the George Randolph Chester Wallingford tales of the amiable adventures who promote a covered carpet tack, and boom a town. In surprising manner their schemes actually turn out a benefit for the community.

Oct. 2
Majestic—Charles Klein's new drama, "The Gamblers."

Shubert—"Musical Revue of 1911."

Oct. 16
Boston—Miss Lulu Glaser in "Miss Dudesack," a Vienna musical tale of a German girl bagpiper.

perhaps, may have the opportunity of hearing her views on the drama and literature expressed at receptions and postprandial discussions.

For the first night's program there are three plays: J. M. Synge's tragic comedy, "The Shadow of the Glen," "Birthright," a one-act tragedy by T. C. Murray, and Lady Gregory's one-act comedy "Hecate's Hallway."

Of Lady Gregory, her coworker and friend George Bernard Shaw says "there is today no better humorist writing for the stage anywhere."

Synge's "Shadow of the Glen" is a rather daring analysis of one phase of Irish peasant life—the home loneliness of the wife of a farmer in one of the awesome but beautiful glens with which Ireland abounds. The details are vividly worked out to a powerful climax.

Lady Gregory calls "Hecate's Hallway" a comedy, though it frequently borders upon broad farce. Lady Gregory's people are real and their humor is racy of the soil. Lady Gregory is a mistress of stagecraft, it is declared.

T. C. Murray's "Birthright" is somber, because its story depicts a feud between two brothers over their father's property. The fight between the two brothers is as realistic a bit of grimness as the literature of the stage contains.

Owing to their large repertoire, the Irish players will change their bill nightly, giving usually a double or triple bill of plays of one or more acts.

Cast of "The Shadow of the Glen" is: Dan Burke, Arthur Sinclair; Nora Burke, Mairé O'Neill; Michael Dara, J. A. O'Rourke; a tramp, J. M. Kerrigan. Scene, the last cottage at the head of a glen in County Wicklow.

Cast of "Birthright": Dan Hagerty, J. A. O'Rourke; Maura Morrissey, Eileen O'Doherty; Bat Morrissey, Sydney J. Morgan; Shane Morrissey, J. M. Kerrigan; Hugh Morrissey, Fred O'Donovan. Scene, interior of an Irish cottage.

Cast of "Hecate's Hallway": Mrs. Deane, Sara Allgood; James Quirk, Arthur Sinclair; Fanny Farrell, J. A. O'Rourke; Miss Joyce, Eileen O'Doherty; Sergeant Carden, Sydney J. Morgan; Hecate's Hallway, Fred O'Donovan.

"PASSERS-BY" MOST PROMISING OF NEW PLAYS IN OTHER CITIES

Hawaii Dramatically Discovered at Last—Edmund Breese in a New Drama—George Beban a Star—Herbert's New Piece—"The Blue Bird" Revived

Haddon Chambers' new play, "Passers-By," which interested London last season, was presented Thursday evening at Criterion theater, New York.

The New York Times reviewer says the play deserves enduring success, for "it is a play that has breadth and depth and strength, a play into which multicolored strands of pathos and of humor are very deftly woven, and a play, again, which is a true play for the theater, since it provides a pleasing variety of well-differentiated parts for actors."

"The passers-by themselves are three in number. To begin with, there is Nighty, the cabman, who when the play begins is being entertained by Peter Waverton's man Pine in his master's snugly furnished bachelor quarters in Piccadilly. Nighty is a bit of philosopher in his way and a bit of a sociologist as well. It is Nighty's hobby that legislation should be for the children—that every creature on God's footstool is entitled to a decent supply of light and air and food and water, an observation made presently, when the second of the passers-by, Samuel Burns, a human derelict, is brought into view out of the London fog. He is invited in to be regaled at Mr. Waverton's fireside and to reveal a type which is true to one country as another—the weak wastrel who takes all things as they come, with neither gratitude nor thanks, but simply as his due. Asked by Mr. Waverton if he ever works, he laconically replies, 'Work is for workmen.' And he ambles along a few minutes later without so much as a 'thank you' for the food that has been his, and the very nice, snug-fitting overcoat which has been provided him to keep off the damp and cold.

"With the third of the passers-by enters the sentimental interest of the play, an interest about which, he said, the long arm of coincidence waves wildly. But then for the sake of the general charm of the recital one is quite willing to overlook. Years before in his dull English home, among dull and narrow people, the breath of spring had come to Peter Waverton, come to him and to Margaret Summers, a governess in the household. They had loved, and had been separated long ago by a snobbish relative. Now they meet and take up life together again.

Richard Bennett plays Peter, Ernest Lawford a delightful valet, and Miss Louise Rutter acts Margaret. A. G. Andrews, long character actor with Richard Mansfield, is also in the cast.

"THE BIRD OF PARADISE"
Hawaii is a scene new to playwrights, yet offering wide possibilities for scenic display and study of primitive emotions. Such, anyway, has been the view of Richard Walton Tully in writing "The Bird of Paradise," the first important offering from his pen since he provided David Belasco with the drama afterward elaborated and produced as "The Rose of the Rancho."

The new play is being acted with popular success by the stock company of the Belasco theater, Los Angeles.

"The Bird of Paradise" has to do with Luana, a beautiful Kanaka girl who traces her lineage back to Kamehameha, the original King and conqueror of the islands. She is, therefore, eligible to the throne of Hawaii. However, being a simple child, she can hardly understand this, although there is a tradition that one day she may become queen. The play opens on a day in which a steamer visits the Puna coast where Luana lives. She falls in love with a young American named Paul Wilson, who has come ashore for a brief survey of the scenery. Another white visitor also arrives—a blue-eyed girl, Diana Larned, who finds a vagabond beachcomber and starts him on a better and more ambitious existence.

The plot of "The Bird of Paradise" concerns these three elements and the love as it develops for the two couples. The beach-comber ascends while Wilson falls to the level of Luana, who loses her chance to become Queen, but faithfully clings to her white husband until she is convinced that for his good and because tradition has willed it, it is better for her to be a sacrifice and save her people from the eruption of the volcano. Then she returns to her own race to fulfill tradition, in accordance with the superstitions of her people.

"A MAN OF HONOR"

Edmund Breese appeared Thursday evening at Webers' theater, New York, in "A Man of Honor," a new drama by Isaac Landmann. The piece proved rather old fashioned, and very theatrical in its appeal. The Tribune dismisses the play briefly, telling its story as follows:

"Judge Amos Kingsley is a political aspirant who spends his time and thoughts and energies on getting ahead. His son, Richard, a grown lad when the play opens, falls into the clutches of a corporation which his father is fighting and becomes their dupe. The corporation's lawyer forces the misled boy into committing a theft so that the corporation may have this information to hold over the father and thus prevent his judicial verdict, which would ruin the company. The judge, however, to everyone's surprise, both behind and before the footlights, stands firm for justice and proposes to condemn his son. The father and son meet in one of those painful scenes in which the boy calls his

father to account for his lifelong neglect of his family and shows him what the course of his conduct should have been all along."

"THE BLUE BIRD" REVIVED

The Century theater, New York (formerly the New theater), was opened last evening by the Liebler management with an elaborate revival of "The Blue Bird." Certain changes, suggested by European productions, have been made in the representation. Of the two new scenes introduced late last season, only one, that of the Land of Happiness, has been retained. The scene in the Palace of Night has been transposed, so that it now follows the scene in the Land of the Future, while the scene Maeterlinck designates in the manuscript as "Before the Curtain" will be played for the first time. The part of Tytyl will be played by a boy instead of a girl. For this purpose Burford Hamplien, the Puck in Heerbohm Tree's production of "The Midsummer Night's Dream," has been engaged. The cast includes Helen Lackaye, as Light; W. H. Denny, as the Dog; Cecil Yapp, as the Cat; Claribel Campbell, as Mytyl; Harriet Sterling, as Night; Alice Butler, as the Fairy Berylune; Ethel Brandon, as Mummy Tytyl; Charles Hamplien, as Father Tytyl; Dore Davidson, as Gaffer Tytyl; John Sutherland, as Bread; Gwendolyn Valentine, as Water; Giorgio Majeroni, as Fire; George Sylvester, as Sugar; Merle Maddern, as Milk; and Margaret Fairleigh, as the Happiness-of-being-Well.

OTHER PRODUCTIONS

"When Sweet Sixteen," a new "song play" by George V. Herbert and Victor Herbert, was presented at Daly's theater, New York, Thursday evening. The plot has to do with the adventures of a family of social climbers. The Sun says: "Mr. Herbert, who led the orchestra last night, has written four or five numbers which ought to be and undoubtedly will be popular. A song called 'Laughs' brought down the curtain after the first act, and 'Home Love' opened it for the second. William Morris, whose skill as a comedian has been seen to much better advantage, was the rich and stingy fiancé, while Roy Purviance was the blond secretary who wins his employer's fiancée away from him. With all apologies to Mr. Herbert's new songs, nothing won heartier applause than the melody from his old operas which was introduced in the second act."

"The Sign of the Rose," a drama by George Beban, in which the author acts the leading role of an Italian laborer, served to open the new Atlanta theater this week. The play is of a distinctly popular appeal, and is developed from an Italian dialect story that has long been popular with reciters.

Doubling or Tripling Your Money

Through Clean, Honest Investment

Getting in ahead of the Railroad and the resulting rise in real estate values is the way thousands of people have made legitimate fortunes, especially in Western Canada. Fort George, B. C., lots which sold 18 months ago for \$100 and \$150 cannot be bought today for less than \$800 and run as high as \$1500 and \$2000. Prince Rupert, B. C., lots which sold two years ago at \$250 to \$500 are now worth anything from \$1000 to \$3000, and some command higher prices. These towns are on the line of the new Grand Trunk Pacific. The same ratio of increase applies to Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver. Every Western Canadian railway town shows from 100 to 1500 per cent advance in real estate values upon completion of the railroad and has made big profits for investors who were keen enough to get in first. Fort Fraser, B. C., is next in line for rapid development and promises a brighter future than any new town in all Canada. The Grand Trunk Pacific grading camps are now within two miles of the townsite. Trains will soon be running from Prince Rupert to Fort Fraser. The last spike of the entire road from ocean to ocean will be driven in 1913, but before that time Fort Fraser lots should take a phenomenal jump—\$100 to \$500—\$1000 to \$5000 and even double that—as they did at Calgary and other points when they were about to be opened to commerce. Present prices of Fort Fraser lots are \$100 to \$200 and upward; 10 per cent cash and 5 per cent monthly; no interest or taxes until fully paid. The Townsite Company is composed of strong, reliable men of highest standing. Its representatives in Chicago are Spence, Jordan & Co., 312 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, who will send full information on request. The title of Fort Fraser lots is guaranteed by the Government of British Columbia. Every transaction is strictly a square deal. This is an opportunity to "get in right" and make some good honest dollars. Don't wait till prices rise. Cut this out as a reminder; send for literature today; then act quickly that you may obtain your choice of locations at ground-floor prices.

PRESIDENT STICKS TO FARMING IN THE FIRST SPEECH OF HIS TRIP

(Continued from page one)

ment is strong enough to sway the Senate eventually to an approval of the compact.

The necessity for intelligent farming was the theme of the President's speech, and while it interested the holiday crowd of New York farmers, it aroused no enthusiasm.

"We are spending \$15,000,000 a year in the maintenance of a department of agriculture and we might as well face the truth and realize that this expense instead of decreasing, is bound to increase," said the President. "I have given much attention to the matter of economy and efficiency in government."

"While I do not mean to say that the present department of agriculture, in the work which it is doing, might not be made to do the same work for less money by a closer knit organization and greater care in its expenditures, I am confident that an increase in the appropriations each year for the department may be and ought to be expected in the interest of the government."

"The chief function of the department is advisory and educational and includes that of scientific investigation. The department has some functions that are governmental and executive."

"No one familiar with its work can be ignorant of the enormous benefit which it has conferred upon the agriculture of this country and so upon every individual living under the government by the work of the agricultural department."

"Today, with improved roads, with suburban railways, with the telephone, with rural free delivery, and, I hope soon, with parcels post, the life of the farmer will approximate much more nearly that of his city brother than it ever has in the past. In addition to all these elements that are working to the restoration to the farms of increased efficiency in their management is the education which is being given in the country and on and near the farm in scientific agriculture."

"Now, if our population increases as rapidly as it has heretofore, we shall in 50 years have upwards of 200,000,000 of people in this country to support on 873,000,000 acres, much of which is probably not capable of producing a great deal. There are some 50,000,000 acres of swamp land that can be drained, and there are 25,000,000 acres of land that can be irrigated; but with all these, it is perfectly palpable that we shall soon be pressing the limit of our self-support from the soil, unless some other method than by the mere extension of area be found for the increasing of our crop production."

"In the next 100 years, if this is to be a self-sustaining country, we must adopt new methods of farming and pursue them with eagerness and intelligent enterprise. There has been, as we know, a movement from the farm to the city. How can those present evils that threaten the progress of our agriculture be remedied?"

"I am an optimist, and believe that situations, however threatening or immediately discouraging, have in themselves elements that justify hope of betterment. The increased price of farm products has increased the value of the farms, and has made more certain the profit of farming."

"With reference to the improvement of agricultural education and to the active and effective cooperation by the state authorities with the federal authorities in this matter nothing is left to be desired. The vocational schools must be increased in every state. It is proposed that in every county in every state there shall be a trained agriculturalist, to be paid partly by the government and partly by the state and partly by the county."

"It is thought that by actual experiment in connection with the high schools and agricultural colleges, such a stimulus may be given to the present generation of farmers that its effect upon the coming generation will be doubled."

"I am bound to say that I do not know any part of the government business in which the public will receive a more certain advantage than from money expended under the appropriation bills for the agricultural department of the United States."

At the Chamber of Commerce breakfast before he went to the fair the President outlined the trip confronting him.

"One of your enterprising newspapers said today I would defend my policies," he said. "On this trip I shall discuss the issues of the day. Among these are some issues which have become to be known as my policies. Naturally I shall have something to say touching and appertaining to them."

The President discussed the relations of state, individual and nation. "I am opposed," he said, "to that socialism which would take power from the individual and give it to the state."

Cheered by a crowd of several hundred persons, President Taft started from South station at 7:35 o'clock last night on his trip in which his special train will cover 12,061 miles and pass through 24 states.

Accompanied by Major Butt and a secret service man, he arrived at the South station in his automobile from his summer home at Beverly, and promptly boarded the special train which is to be his home for 45 days.

Mayor Fitzgerald headed a delegation from the Irish Charitable Society which went to the station to see the President depart.

Before the train had got half way out

OFFICIALS ASSURE THE CREDIT MEN OF COOPERATION



(Photo by Marceau, Boston)
HERBERT A. WHITING
Secretary of Credit Men's Association

The Boston Credit Men's Association, which numbers more than 400 members, including some of the most prominent business firms and individuals of this city, is looking forward with almost assured certainty to the holding of the annual convention of the National Credit Men's Association in Boston.

George C. Morton, president of the Boston organization, and Herbert A. Whiting, secretary, have had in mind ever since last year's convention in Minneapolis, Minn., that the time was now ripe for the credit men to come East to this city.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce and Mayor Fitzgerald have both signified to President Morton as head of the Boston association that all possible would be done to help to bring the convention here, and that cooperation in every manner would be available during the stay in Boston of the hundreds of business men from the West and South that would come as delegates.



(Photo by Elmer Chickering, Boston)
GEORGE C. MORTON
President of Credit Men's Association

DR. HODGES TO OPEN FORD HALL MEETINGS AS FIRST SPEAKER

Ford hall meetings under the Boston Baptist Social Union, will open Oct. 15, and continue four months. The committee has arranged a program and the first evening Dr. George Hodges, dean of the Episcopal theological school, Cambridge, will speak on the topic "What is the matter with the church?"

He will be answered by a speaker who is not identified with any church on the subject "What is the matter with the people outside the church?"

WARRANT FOR E. M. GROUT
NEW YORK—A warrant for E. M. Grout, former controller of New York city, and former president of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, was signed today by Justice Putnam in the supreme court, Brooklyn. The charge against him is contempt for having refused to testify in the investigation of the Union Bank, which recently closed its doors.

of the station, President Taft was in the dining room, seated at the table with Major Butt and Dr. Thomas L. Rhoades ready for his dinner.

In the other cars were Wendell W. Mischler and Charles C. Wagner, stenographers; Arthur Brooks and Henry L. Mickey, messengers; James Sloan, Jr., Joseph E. Murphy and Richard L. Jervis, secret service men; Charles E. Colony, representing the Boston & Albany railroad; Robert T. Small and Robert Dougan, representing the Associated Press; E. R. Sartwell, United Press; five other newspaper men and H. F. Taft of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

FRANCE AND GERMAN AGREEMENT COMING IS NOW EXPECTATION

(Continued from page one)

and it is understood a new role embracing the points which Germany considers debatable will soon be communicated to Paris.

"Anyway," the Cologne Gazette says in conclusion, "the efforts to bring about an understanding between Germany and France have made considerable progress."

PARIS—Divergence of views is reported within the French government as the result of the position taken by the cabinet in the Morocco negotiations.

The charge is believed to have been made in high official circles that the French cabinet has displayed timorousness in granting concessions to Germany. The anti-government press has taken up the charge.

Reports from Berlin indicating that Germany might agree to a settlement of the controversy on the basis of France's counter proposals aroused suspicion that the cabinet had receded from its original position. Publication of excerpts from the French note apparently strengthened this view.

Soldiers whose terms of service with the colors are expiring will not be retained. An unofficial report from Berlin shows that similar action is being taken in Germany.

HOME GARDEN PRIZES AWARDED WALTHAM'S SCHOOL CHILDREN

(Continued from page one)

successful vegetable or flower garden—Three first prizes of \$2 each, Francis Kelley, Evelyn Fisher and Olive Colburn; three second prizes of \$1.50 each, Ruth Fahey, Edward Hentzie and Karl Swett; three third prizes of \$1 each, Francis Morrissey, Harold Johnson and Seymour Morrill.

To children not in class No. 1 having most successful gardens—Eight first prizes of \$1.50, Robert Fisher, James Fitzpatrick, John Loughlin, Madeline Patrick, Walter Vaughn, William Behrman, Margaret Fahey and William Newton; eight second prizes of \$1 each, Irwin Buckley, Lorella McKernan, Robert Taylor, Ernest Howe, Rosella Taylor, Mary Shannon, Harold Dicks, Bernice Harwood; eight third prizes of 75 cents each, Hester Brennan, Joseph Nolan, Lawrence Johnson, Arthur Morgan, Evelyn Broe, Catherine Ryan, Anna Walsh and Hannah Lindstrom.

For the best newly started garden for perennial plants—First prize, \$2, Arthur Morrissey; second prize, \$1.50, Gladys Stevens.

Prize of \$3 offered by Waltham grange, Patrons of Husbandry, for the most carefully planted and tended patch of potatoes, awarded to Robert Fraser.

Two prizes of \$3 and \$2, offered by Peirce brothers for care and arrangement of trees, awarded to William Connors and Elizabeth Smith.

For the greatest improvement in the care of yards, \$5, awarded to Martin and John Halleran.

For the greatest improvement in any one place, prize of \$17, offered by the Waltham Education Society, divided among John O'Malley, Joseph Barrett, Frederick Fox and George Flemming.

For the best display at the central garden, first prize, Joseph Eagan, second, Charles Roberts.

U. S. EMPLOYEES HOLD AN OUTING

The sixth annual outing and field meeting of the Government Employees Association is being held this afternoon at Oak Island park.

One of the features of the afternoon is to be a baseball game between a team from the battleship Rhode Island, now at the Charlestown navy yard, and the Senators of Lynn.

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.

The New Fall Importations Are Here

Almost every department is now showing its importation of latest foreign novelties.

Tailored Suits of Quality for Women

SECOND FLOOR

It is in the tailoring of our suits that we have our strongest feature. The garments are really custom made in every way, with many touches of elegance that none but the finest custom tailors could give. Alterations, when necessary, are made by men tailors.

Specially offered for Monday will be a number of splendid suits at \$45 made from finest English soft worsteds, which have the same care used in cutting and forming of the lines and final tailorings as have the highest priced suits we sell.

Women's Waists

The latest French model waists are being shown here, from which we will take orders to contrast with or match any tailored suit. We either originate or import all the waists we sell.

Millinery

Ready-to-Wear HATS

The entire stock of ready-to-wear hats has arrived, and the element of exclusiveness is more prominent than ever. Every model is confined to us and many are made in our own workrooms.

A Complete Showing of Women's New Coats

New models in imported coats for evening, street and carriage wear from \$30 upwards. There is a splendid assortment at every price.

The New Models in FURS

Coats for motor, street or evening wear, muffs and neckpieces in all the fashionable furs will be shown Monday.

French Underwear

The newly located underwear shop on the second floor offers exceptional values in Underwear, Negligees and Silk Petticoats.

\$4.50 Night Gowns \$2.50
Hand made and hand embroidered.

\$2.00 French Chemises \$1.25
Hand made and hand embroidered.

\$1.75 French Drawers \$1.00
Hand made and hand embroidered.

\$7.50 French Combinations \$4.50

Combinations are of either corset cover and drawers or corset cover and skirt.

A small lot of \$15 and \$18 Imported Albatross Negligees slightly handled \$10

200 \$7.50 Silk Petticoats \$5.00

With jersey top and messaline flounce. Also a quantity made of peau de cygne.

New Veilings

We are showing many interesting and exclusive designs in mesh and novelty veils suitable for motoring.

Imported Fall Gloves

The complete importations of fall gloves have arrived. Included are ladies' street gloves and misses' and boys' school gloves.

Imported Neckwear Just Arrived

The latest Paris neckwear novelties have arrived, including new marabout and chiffon scarfs and sets. The quality of exclusiveness is much in evidence, as in most cases among the finer novelties, only single pieces are to be found, of which we have no duplicates.

An Interesting Display of New Silks and Dress Goods

Our specially confined importations have arrived and include many individual dress lengths in both silks and dress goods. In a few cases there are two and three dress patterns of a color but exclusiveness has been our thought in making selections.

Silks—Many French novelties are being shown in Velvet Brocades, Glace Velvets, Mexican Meshes, Bordered Velvets, Self-Color Bordered Crepe Meteors, Fancy Velveteens and in the staple Corduroys, Velveteens, Plain and Glace Satins, Charmeuse, Crepe Meteors, Satin Meteors and Chiffon Taffetas.

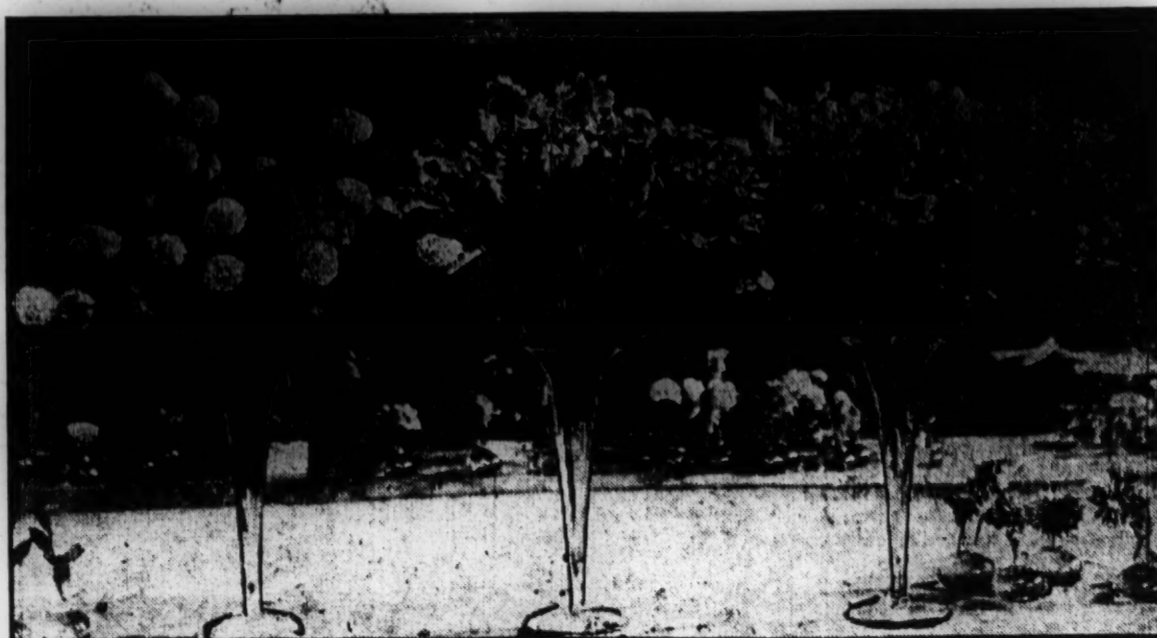
Dress Goods—Here is a splendid collection of Bordered French Suitings, Reversible French Novelties, Scotch Homespun, Plain and Fancy Ratines, English, German and French Novelty Suitings. Individual Dress Lengths in Imported Suitings, Soft English Serges and Cheviots and over fifty shades of Broadcloths.

REPLACE STILES AT PARK STREET

The Boston Elevated railway engineering division has completed the installation of turnstiles at the northbound Park street station, replacing those removed to facilitate making connections with the new tunnel to Cambridge. Part of the concrete platform has also been relaid.

There will be no further changes at this station as all preparations are now complete for connection with the Cambridge line when it is opened.

VASES OF NEW VARIETY OF DAHLIAS AT EXHIBIT



On the left is the Dorothy Peacock, half the blossom being rose and the center creamy white. In the center is Fringed Century, crimson with white edges. On the left, the New Century, white petals with irregular blotches of deep garnet.

JUDGES GIVE PRIZES AT FOURTH ANNUAL DAHLIA EXHIBITION

Judges of the New England Dahlia Society today awarded prizes in the fourth annual exhibition of the organization now being held in Horticultural hall. Members declare this their finest show. It will remain open until 6 p. m. today and from 2 to 6 p. m. Sunday.

Special interest was attracted by three new dahlias shown by Henry F. Mitchell of Philadelphia.

J. K. Alexander, president of the society, was awarded first prize for best general exhibit. His dahlias comprise several hundred blossoms in over 40 varieties and fill one of the alcoves in the large hall.

Other handsome trade displays are made by the Fottler, Fiske, Rawson Company and by George H. Walker.

Other prize winners are: Herman L. Winter, three firsts, two thirds; W. D. Hathaway, two firsts; C. Lindwall, three firsts, three seconds; George L. Stillman, four firsts, one second; George B. Gill, two firsts; Parker A. Mansfield, one first, two seconds; Mrs. L. A. Towle, two seconds; John E. Stokes, one second, two thirds; C. F. Dwyer, one second.

MAINE PARISH DEDICATES HOUSE

BUNTON LOWER CORNER, Me.—One hundred and fifty years ago the

Rev. Dr. Paul Coffin, just out of Harvard College, began his pastorate here. His parish, which still thrives in the picturesque Orthodox church on Tory hill, dedicated a community house last night, the exercises being attended by a large gathering of parishioners and visitors.

CHELSEA SCHOOL GARDEN SHOW ON

The exhibition of school gardens in Chelsea was opened this afternoon in the city hall under the direction of Miss Grace F. Andrews. Only cut flowers and vegetables were exhibited. The first prize for cut flowers was awarded to Miss Elsie Monnier of 80 Clinton street, a pupil of the sixth grade of the Spencer Avenue school.



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HORSES HAD TO PULL EARLY TRAIN IN AMERICA DURING WET WEATHER

Baldwin's "Old Ironsides" Weighed Five Tons and Started in 1832

BUSINESS LATER OUTPAID ROADS

Expansion of Pioneering Days Made Transport Hard Problem

EIGHTY years ago there were 95 miles of railroads in operation in the United States. Today there are over 242,478 miles, a length that if extended in a single line would encircle the earth more than nine times, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

This enormous growth of our railroads has naturally been accompanied by the expansion or increase of size of the American locomotive, but with this difference, that while there is practically no limit to the extension of a line of railway there is a well defined limitation to the size of the engines, which must be kept within the measurements of the track and the height and width of bridges and other permanent structures.

The rigid dimensions are known as the loading gauge, and are substantially the same today as they were at the beginning of railroad history. Thus, the problem of designing engines to haul the constantly increasing weight of trains is one of exceeding difficulty and its solution may be regarded as one of the greatest achievements of modern engineering.

Baldwin Builds First

In the year 1831 Matthew Baldwin, founder of the famous Baldwin locomotive works, received an order for a locomotive from the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad Company, whose short line of six miles was operated by horsepower.

In designing the engine Baldwin was guided by the plans of the "Planet" engine designed by George and Robert Stephenson for the Liverpool & Manchester railway in 1830.

When completed the engine was christened "Old Ironsides," and was tried on the road Nov. 23, 1832. "Old Ironsides" weighed something over five tons. The driving wheels were four feet six inches in diameter. The cylinders were nine

and one half inches diameter by 18 inches stroke. Its tractive effort was about 1200 pounds. It attained a speed of 30 miles an hour with its usual train, but it only ran under favorable conditions, for in rainy weather the cars were drawn by horses.

During the next seven years great improvements were made in American locomotives, and the leading truck came into use.

Business Outgrows

This period was an interesting one in railroad history. Business was increasing faster than the means for handling it. Our railroads were like a boy of the awkward age who is constantly outgrowing his clothes. They were getting unmanageable. Rough and ready methods of handling trains—well enough for the pioneer days—were causing bad wrecks that alarmed even the free and easy American public.

The engines had thin boiler plates, with lap joints and single rivets. There were no pressure gauges, and the only way to estimate the boiler pressure was to raise the lever of the safety valve by hand and judge by the sense of feeling, so that, in the words of an old engineer:

"If the lever was easy to raise we had 100 pounds; if it was not so easy we might have 75 pounds. If it was

hard to raise we didn't know how much we had, nor did we know how much we had when she was blowing off."

Freight Trains Lost

Freight trains were sometimes 48 hours late on a run of less than 100 miles, and the train had to be sidetracked to enable the crew to get some sleep in the engine cab. What would our shippers have to say about this kind of service, when freight trains today travel 40 miles an hour to deliver their goods?

Turning to the passenger service, what would the modern traveler think of riding on a railway not protected by either telegraphs or signals? In the absence of telegraphs the superintendent was in profound ignorance of the position of trains and, in case of accident or delay, trains were "lost" and no man knew their whereabouts.

Sometimes men went on horseback to look for the missing train, but usually the superintendent sent a man out on an engine. This proceeding was attended with danger, as there was a chance of meeting the belated train head on at some sharp curve.

We may thus compare the conditions with those of our own day, when the train dispatcher knows the position of every train on his division, and, in some cases, can even communicate with the conductor of the train by telephone.

TRANSPORT FISH FROM NEW YORK LAKE TO ANOTHER

NEW YORK—Volunteers made up of members of the White Plains Fishing Club, the Mount Kisco Gun Club and Westchester county residents, are helping this week to catch and transport by automobile thousands of bass, pickerel, perch and other specimens from Kensico lake at Valhalla to adjoining waters.

The lake is being drained to make way for the new watershed and there is only eight feet of water in it.

The largest bass caught in the seines weighed eight pounds and was presented to the New York aquarium.

CANADIAN PARTY TO SEEK ANIMALS

VANCOUVER, B. C.—During the next two months a party of naturalists from the Smithsonian Institute, in charge of Mr. Hollister, assistant curator of the National museum, will endeavor to collect a full series of specimens of animals and plants in British Columbia and Alberta.

A second party, in charge of Dr. Walcott, it is said, will continue investigations begun in this province some years ago. The latter party will have headquarters at Field, and will devote its attention principally to the collection of geological specimens.

UNIVERSITY OF SEA DESCRIBED

Training Ship for Mercantile Marine Interests and Insight Into Needs of Service Is Gleaned by Special Visitor

A graphic sketch of a training ship—the university of the sea—is given by the special correspondent of the London Standard, and throws light on a little-understood subject. It is as follows:

WHEN I pulled off in the gig of the training ship Warpite at Greenhithe I was evidently at one of the chief training centers of the British mercantile marine. The Arethusa and the Worcester lay just below—black-bodied, stationary hulls on the high tide—and the Exmouth and the Cornwall lay farther down across the half-mile of river.

The classes and all the detailed business of instruction were proceeding, and there was not one of these big, barefooted boys that would not have clamored to be off to sea in any vacancy that offered. None of them would have felt a special call to any particular position on a ship, such as cabin-boy or ordinary seaman; they would simply have been alert to enter the service if it were but to swab decks or clean brasses.

Yet many of them would have come back from a first voyage with a ripening disaffection for the service, with stories of foul conditions and foreign manning and of A.B.s to whom seamanship was quite unknown.

Many of them, perhaps, after a year or so in the marine, would have forgotten the practical acts of sailing which they had acquired, for their officers

might have taken no interest in their career—they would have been put to the simple menial duties of the liner.

Here was a boy standing to starboard and heaving the lead, under the officer's instruction—gathering the rope in loops, swinging the lead round without looking back at it, and dropping it plumb for the soundings as the tide brought it level. Here were a number of boys grouped round a model from which they could learn how to handle a wheel, just as if they were on a ship cutting a course through the sea.

In the dim light of the bottom deck an officer operated a miniature system of electric signaling, while a small class read the dots of light into intelligible symbols. "Bring out jolly for tank," the code of winking illuminations was speaking in seaman's terms, and was translated thus. Or on a model vessel the different lights carried, say, by a tramp in port or a liner full steam ahead were picked out and understood. Elsewhere, on the capacious two-decker, a line of boys took instruction in ropes and knots and splices, or in rifle drill.

Discussing with me the question of a more continuous service, Captain Hill admitted that the mercantile marine did not give its men sufficient inducement to stay.

"However," he said, "it is difficult to speak about the mercantile marine at all as a unit. The fact is that ship-owners and ships vary in their treatment of boys and the chances they give them. Some lines will keep boys on board when they are in port and give them an increase of salary regularly at the end of the year. And in the same way it is difficult to propose a single reform which would add to the continuity of a merchant seaman's career."

"But it seems to me that one of the faults of the marine is that frequently quite unskilled men, 'deck-hands,' as we say, are enlisted and put on the same pay as able seamen."

"The other day we had some of our boys back from a vessel which had carried half its full complement with A.B.s and half with deck-hands, so that the A.B.s had to do all the work, the deck-hands being quite incompetent to take the wheel, and so on. That is to say, the master filled up his number of units according to board of trade regulations without considering the question of seamanship."

"Perhaps one remedy would be to man the merchant navy only with certified men. Certainly the lower class of casual, untrained seamen reduces the status of the service, and deteriorates the conditions of food and cleanliness which the better Englishman and boy demand."

"Again, it has sometimes occurred to me that if the wages were standardized in some way boys would feel more inclined to stay. At present, after one voyage at £2 5s. a month, a boy can fall into another berth at 30s. a month. There is no progressive chance of economic betterment, so to speak. The whole matter is, however, extremely intricate, and the various proposals which are made to improve the conditions of the service generally fall short of some important point."

Another training officer, who had been a naval man, talking over the marine with me at Greenhithe, said:

"It is a disjointed and spasmodic form of employment. This is one of the things which throw boys back to a shore life. Now I really do not see why it would not pay a shipping company to keep a number of men and boys attached to it, and to draft them into its ships according to need, just as the navy does."

"Even at the present time the larger companies do, I believe, keep their higher-rated men as standing numbers, and I should have thought the plan could have been extended to the lower ratings. Improvement, when it comes, will certainly have to come from the side of the ship-owners, and the ship-owners will have to be supported by the government."

MARINE PARK PONDS AT CITY POINT MAY BECOME AQUARIAL GARDEN

Part of the Original Olmsted Plan for the Beautifying of South Boston

THE problem of the ponds at Marine park, which has worried South Bostonians and others these many years, may be settled by their conversion into an aquarial garden, following the erection of the aquarium building now in process of construction out of the income of the Parkman fund. Of all the naturally attractive park reservations within the municipal limits of Boston, Marine park, as is clear even to the casual observer, stands most in need of a tidying up and carrying out of the original design.

As a cooling-off place City Point grows more and more popular, the traction company often transporting better more than 100,000 people on a summer holiday. The promenades on the recreation pier and over the bridge to Castle island give marvelous views of the harbor as well as grateful sea breezes. The facilities for yachting, sea bathing and reflection are excellent.

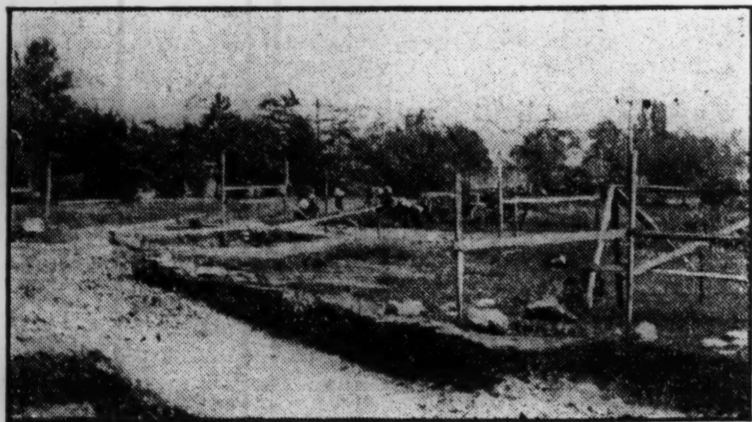
The untidiness, however, of one of the three ponds, which has been partly filled in with rubbish, and the evident uselessness of the others, has for some time past impressed visitors. Just why, indeed, there should be ponds on a small tract of land that has the Atlantic ocean on three sides puzzles the casual wayfarer. It looks like a waste of space that might better be devoted to good green grass.

As Originally Designed

The explanation is, of course, that the ponds were designed by the senior Frederick Law Olmsted in the early eighties to be the chief element in a beautiful aquarial garden occupying the central and northern parts of Marine park. This garden, containing the larger marine species, was intended to teach lessons in natural history as well as to be amusing and decorative. Mr. Olmsted, when the plans were drawn, supposed that the Boston Society of Natural History, which was at that time greatly interested in the project for a Boston vivarium consisting of a zoological garden at Franklin park and aquaria for, respectively, salt water and fresh water exhibits at Marine park and Jamaica pond, would be given jurisdiction over the aquarial collections, subject to the general authority of the park commissioners.

Such a form of cooperation was under discussion for several years. By invitation of the then park commissioners the National History Society in 1889, over the signature of J. Walter Fewkes, clerk, submitted a formal proposal for an arrangement by which they should raise money and forthwith begin operations on the aquarium and aquarial

SITE TAKEN FOR CITY POINT AQUARIUM



Fine building now in course of erection here to be paid for by income from Parkman fund

garden for which Mr. Olmsted had made preliminary sketches. The general public had recently discovered the charm of City Point, and the aquarial collections were conceived to be very important as a means of popular education on half holidays at a well-frequented resort.

How pretty a picture, in fact, of City Point possibilities the local naturalists had in mind appeared in a plea for the aquarial scheme which Samuel H. Scudder, of the museum of comparative zoology at Harvard University, delivered at a meeting of the Thursday Club, Boston, Jan. 15, 1891. After explaining the proper methods of caring for the exhibits in the proposed aquarium building (in which exposition he anticipated many of the arrangements that are now about to be adopted), Mr. Scudder described the gardens as then conceived:

"Outside in the grounds large and small salt water basins are planned within which it is hoped to confine and exhibit some of our smaller cetaceans, porpoises, dolphins, etc., as also seals, while on their shores and islands water-fowl and other creatures would disport themselves; it may even be practicable by some device to create in a basin of smaller extent an artificial tide, with high water at noon and at midnight by the clock, so that the intertidal animals may find their place, the nimble 'peep' scampers in flocks along the beach, while the marginals shall represent at intervals a rocky and a sandy shore. This bit of marine life transplanted to our park need not end here; we should reproduce also the vegetation of the immediate coast; even the beach grass of New England may find its corner and give its lesson, offering shelter and congenial home to the maritime locust, whose complete protection through its coloration and resemblance to the sand it dwells upon would give to

every one who sought it out a practical lesson in one of nature's most hidden laws—the importance of disguise and mimicry."

Idea Revived

A lapsing of the entire aquarium project occurred in 1894, since the Society of Natural History despaired of being able to raise the \$200,000 which the plan called for. Little was heard of it again until the fall of 1909, when officers of the Massachusetts Zoological Society, which had been formed to secure a zoological garden for Boston, proposed a revival of the idea of an aquarium and aquarial gardens at Marine park.

Major Fitzgerald, many of the local naturalists, including Dr. Charles S. Minot, president of the Boston Society of Natural History, and Prof. Edward L. Mark of the Harvard University Museum, the South Boston Improvement Association, the New England Fish Exchange and other interested persons and organizations advocated the scheme which was finally, in December, 1910, made effective in part as an element of the park commission's project for utilizing some of the Parkman income in increasing the popular attractiveness of the city parks.

The immediate result is the authorization of the building of the aquarium itself to stand on Farragut avenue and to contain the customary attractive exhibits of living fish in great glass tanks and floor pools, supplied from a great outside salt water cistern of 100,000 gallons capacity. It may be in operation within a year after the ground is broken, serving as one of the most delightful attractions of the whole park system. Thereafter will naturally come up for consideration the question of the three ponds, which, except as designed by Mr. Olmsted, are of very little value in the park plan.

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RECTOR ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

Laborer Asks the Rev. Mr. Mackie to "Swap Jobs" for Day and Then Withdraws

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON—An agricultural laborer from Tivetshall St. Mary, Norfolk, challenged his rector to "swap jobs" for a day, and on the porch of the village church was posted up the following notice:

A CHALLENGE

Mr. Reuben Websdal, agricultural laborer, of Tivetshall St. Mary, having challenged the Rev. A. C. Mackie to "swap jobs" for a day, Mr. Mackie accepted the challenge, and delivered the accompanying letter into the challenger's hands at 12:30 p. m. on Thursday, Aug. 24, in the presence of many witnesses; the day mutually agreed upon was the following Saturday. The challenger backed out at the eleventh hour, to Mr. Mackie's keen regret and disappointment.

"Dear Websdal: I am taking seriously your proposal of this morning; it would be a pleasant change for both of us, and change of occupation, it is said, is as good as a rest. It would be unfair to ask you to do my work today as you have not been licensed by the bishop to officiate in church, and therefore you could not conduct this evening's service. I propose we swap jobs next Saturday; this will be all in your favor, as it is generally a slack day with me.

"The terms of our wager might be that the loser pays the winner his own week's wages. If I were by chance to

win I should give the winnings to the poor fund of the parish. I propose that the matter be left in the hands of a committee of three to decide.

"In consideration of the fact that I have often done such work as yours, whereas you have probably not had any experience of mine, I will give you two hours' start on Saturday morning. I shall expect you up here on Friday evening to make final arrangements and to give me a time-table of your duties. I append the sort of day's work which I do on a Saturday; you may regard it as being what you will be expected to do next Saturday.

"Your meals will be provided for you here; will you see that my dinners and 'courses' are sent out to me?—Augustine Mackie."

TIME TABLE

9:30-10—Retranslation of English into Greek.

10-11:30—Ecumenical documents of the faith. Revise the "definition" of the council of Chalcedon.

11:30-12:30—The Homo-ousian and the Constantinopolitan symbol.

12:30-1—The "hapax legomena" of the Apocalypse.

3-5—House-to-house visiting in St. Mary's.

6-6:30—Write out notices for church porches and choose hymns for Sunday.

6:30-9—Prepare two sermons and a children's address.

Mr. Websdal, to everybody's regret, has "backed out" of the challenge. He did not mind the "Homo" and the "hapax," he explained, but the house-to-house visiting was too much for him; they knew him too well.

SEES AEROPLANE AS GREAT AID TO NAVY AS SCOUTS

NEW YORK—Lieutenant Rodgers, U. S. N., the aviator, who a few days ago made a flight in a Wright biplane from the navy aviation field at Annapolis to the army aviation field at College park, Md., says that he sees vast field for the machine in scouting.

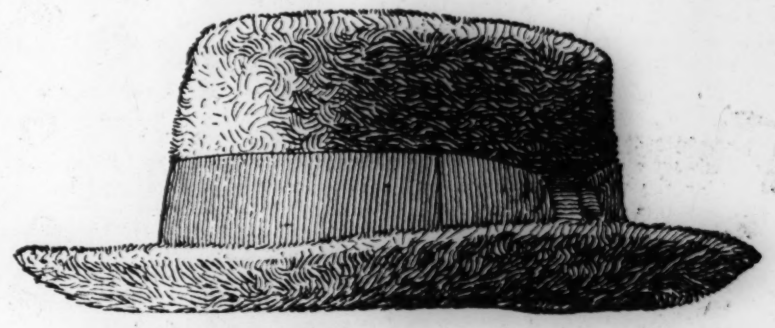
"The naval possibilities of the aeroplane are, in my opinion, great. In naval wars on a great many occasions, the aeroplane would have been of the greatest possible service to the commanders of contending fleets. Suppose, for instance, that Admiral Schley had had an aeroplane with a competent operator at his command, when he was trying to locate Spanish warships in Cuban waters during the war with Spain.

"You will remember that Commander Blue finally located Cervera's ships in Santiago harbor, but it took a hazardous journey of several days through the jungle for him to do it. Had there been an aeroplane available at that time what Commander Blue did could have been accomplished in a few minutes."

"Lieutenant Rodgers said that Captain Chambers had already designed a water-line landing device, of pontoons and hydroplanes, that will eventually be fitted to aeroplanes of the Wright type. Lieutenant Rodgers flies a Wright machine, which is now at College park, Md., where he will continue his training with the army aviators.

C. P. Rodgers, the Wright aviator, who expects start on a transcontinental flight from this city to Los Angeles, this week, is a first cousin of Lieutenant Rodgers.

FALL 1911



EVERYTHING NEW IN

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News of Interest to Automobilists

THE NEW AND THE OLD STYLES



LOZIER AUTO OF 1912 AND LAST OF THE HORSECAR OF SAN SALVADOR

The President of San Salvador has two of the latest Lozier models which he uses daily. The above shows his touring car alongside of one of the last of the horsecars of the island's transportation system. The President also has a Lozier limousine which he uses for business of state.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS FROM SEVEN STATES PLAN BIG TOUR OF INSPECTION

The highway commissioners of seven of the leading eastern states, who have at their command appropriations exceeding \$100,000,000 for new roads will start from Albany, N. Y., tomorrow morning, accompanied by representatives of the United States office of public roads, on a three days' tour of road inspection through New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut which will be conducted under the auspices of the Touring Club of America.

Many important features of the tour will interest not only the public at large but motorists especially, and other users of the highways, as a conference attended by the highway commissioners of New York and the New England states will be held at the Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Mass., tomorrow evening, upon which occasion the visiting officials will be welcomed by Mayor LaTrop.

Among other important subjects to be discussed at this conference will be the adoption of plans for the construction of uniform highways and trunk line routes connecting the main traveled thoroughfares of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island.

While all of these commonwealths have hundreds of miles of fine roads which are being maintained under the most modern methods, one of the long recognized needs in highway improvement is the necessity for more continuous trunk lines from state to state, which in their construction and measurement will be of a uniform standard. In addition the highway officials will thoroughly discuss the dust problem, with the best preventives, and the success of the appliances now being used in various states.

This conference affords the New England officials the opportunity to meet for the first time since assuming office, State Superintendent of Highways William H. Catlin, State Engineer J. A. Bensen and Superintendent of Public

OFFICIALS ATTENDING HIGHWAY CONFERENCE MONDAY

United States Officials

L. W. Page, director of public roads, U. S. D. Sargent, assistant director.

State of New York

W. H. Catlin, superintendent of highways.

J. A. Bensen, engineer and surveyor, C. H. Treman, superintendent public works.

A. H. Reinde, Touring Club of America, J. D. Barnhill, treasurer, T. C. of A. Col. H. MacNair, editor Blue Book.

P. H. Elliott, secretary, T. C. of A.

State of Massachusetts

Chairman H. Parker, highway commissions.

Col. W. D. Sohler, highway commissions.

F. D. Kemp, highway commissions.

L. J. Minahan, T. C. of A., Springfield, W. M. Kimball, T. C. of A., Springfield.

J. A. Coulthart, vice-president T. C. of A. H. W. Whipple, T. C. of A.

State of Connecticut

J. H. MacDonald, highway commissions.

A. C. Judd, president N. E. H. M. A. W. B. Hunt, secretary W. A. C.

E. W. Judd, automobile association.

State of New Hampshire

H. C. Hill, state engineer.

State of Rhode Island

J. H. Edwards, highway board.

State of Vermont

C. W. Gates, highway commissioner.

State of Maine

P. L. Hardison, highway commissioner.

Works Charles E. Treman, comprising the new highway commission of the state of New York.

Logan W. Page, director of the United States office of public roads, and Assistant Director Paul D. Sargent will represent the government at this conference at which Director Page, who is also president of the American Association for Highway Improvement, will preside.

Massachusetts will be represented by Chairman Harold Paaker, Col. William D. Sohler and Frank Kemp of the highway commission; Connecticut by State Highway Commissioner, James M. MacDonald; New Hampshire by State Engi-

neer H. C. Hill; Rhode Island by John H. Edwards, chairman, state board of public roads; Maine by Parker L. Hardison, state highway commissioner, and Vermont by Charles W. Gates, state highway commissioner.

The itinerary and plans for the tour are under the personal direction of F. N. Elliott of New York, secretary of the Touring Club of America. The party will be piloted by Col. Henry MacNair, editor of the "Official Automobile Blue Book," in a Thomas 6-40. Colonel MacNair will also take road notes for the forthcoming edition of the Blue Book.

After leaving the Ten Eyck at Albany tomorrow morning, the highway officials will journey into Massachusetts en route to Springfield where the night will be spent as the guests of W. K. Kimball, managing director of the Hotel Kimball. The party will be luncheon guests on Sunday of L. J. Minahan, proprietor of the Hotel Wenzell, Pittsfield. On the tour through Massachusetts new stretches of road construction and resurfacing, which is being done under the direction of the Massachusetts commission, will be inspected.

Starting from Springfield Monday morning the party will tour into Connecticut, going down the east shore of the Connecticut river and following an itinerary which has been planned by State Highway Commissioner MacDonald.

Aside from much new road work and methods of maintenance inspection will also be made of roads which have been treated with new oiling applications. Commissioner MacDonald having made special arrangements for the visit of the officials in his state. Luncheon will be served at Old Saybrook and Monday night will be spent in Waterbury, Conn., where the highway officials will be the guests of A. C. Judd, proprietor of the Elton. A conference will be held there to determine upon Tuesday's itinerary.

STANDARDIZATION OF LOCK WASHERS MADE BY AUTO ENGINEERS

Insistent Demand for Past Few Years Due to Unnecessarily Large Number of Stock Sizes

After much conference the standardization committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers has brought about the standardization of lock washers, for which there has been an insistent demand for the past few years due to the unnecessarily large number of stock sizes.

The number has now been reduced from hundreds to 28. The committee went into the subject with the greatest care and several letters were sent to each maker and many users of lock washers.

Up to this time lock washer manufacturers have been required to make a great many different sizes of lock washers, one firm alone making as many as 700 different sizes. This was because specifications were received from engineers for washers slightly different from each other, the differences, however, being immaterial so far as the use to which the washers are put is concerned. The common sense way of looking at the matter is that where washers are used to keep nuts from backing off bolts on automobiles the purpose sought, safety, should alone be kept in view.

From the outset the subject was one of reducing the number of sizes. The best rule for determining the size of the sections was sought, and the one that the thickness of the lock washer section should be the same as its width was decided on. At first there appeared to be a demand for lock washers of this section for both U. S. and S. A. E. standard screws. The commercial motor vehicle business, calling for heavier lock washers, also had to be considered. Then it was determined to use series of washers to fit both the long diameter of S. A. E. nuts and the short diameter of U. S. nuts, these dimensions being approximately the same.

PIERCE-ARROWS FOR 1912 SEASON VERY ATTRACTIVE

When it began deliveries of its 1912 models this year the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company of Buffalo entered on its sixth year of manufacture of six-cylinder cars. The first six-cylinder cars manufactured in quantity by the company were marketed in the fall and winter of 1906 and were known as 1907 models. Two models were made in 1908, and for the 1909 season the line was extended to include three models of the six-cylinder type, the horsepower being 36, 48 and 60, the latter being known in the following year as the 60-horsepower car.

In the winter of 1909 the Pierce-Arrow company discontinued the manufacture of four-cylinder cars for passenger use. The three horsepower 36, 48 and 60 had been found to be the three best fitted to the public demand so, since the adoption of this trio of models, the efforts of the company have been concentrated on their refinement. All the motor sizes have been increased at one time or another, principally in the lengthening of the stroke. The motor sizes now are: 36 horsepower, 4 in. bore and 5 1/2 in. stroke; 48 horsepower, 4 1/2 in. bore and 5 1/2 in. stroke; 60 horsepower, 5 in. bore and 7 in. stroke.

In the Pierce-Arrow motors the cylinders are all cast in pairs and the motor complete is hung on drop forged steel cross members that are bolted directly to the main frame. The clutch is of one type and is fitted with a brake to facilitate gear changes. The transmission is selective with four forward speeds and a reverse, operated by a side hand lever inside the body. The rear axle is semi-floating with the wheels keyed to the driving axle. This driving axle is of Krupp steel with a tensile strength of 120,000 pounds to a square inch. The brakes, larger than in previous models, act on drums on the rear hubs.

Always extensive, the Pierce-Arrow line of bodies is larger this year than ever before. The bodies are newly designed on all models and without exception are roomier. All are equipped with doors at all entrances, and all levers are inside. The seven-passenger bodies are fitted with two folding seats that have arm rests. These seats when not in use are so constructed that they may be folded to one side. There is no underpinning to these seats to interfere with the feet of those in the rear seat of the tonneau. Thorough ventilation of the front seating compartment is had by means of an opening in the base-board of the windshield and a deflector that sends the air to the floor of the car. The 36-horsepower car may be fitted with these bodies; three-passenger runabout, four-passenger touring car, five-passenger touring car, five-passenger brougham, five-passenger landaulet, the enclosed cars having two folding emergency seats. The 48 and 60-horsepower cars have these bodies; three-passenger runabout, four-passenger touring car, five-passenger touring car, seven-passenger touring car, five-passenger brougham, five-passenger landaulet, seven-passenger suburban, seven-passenger landau and seven-passenger vestibule suburban.

MOTORDROME FOR METROPOLIS

New Yorkers will soon have a real two-mile motordrome which can be reached in less than half an hour. It is the latest movement in automobilism and will set those connected with the automobile industry and the sporting public to talking. The Metropolitan association has just been incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with a capital of \$1,500,000.

The enterprise is a legitimate business proposition backed by sportsmen of means who want to give the vast metropolitan public real automobile racing. As the course is now planned there will be but two distinct turns and one very slight turn. On the south side will be a straightaway of 3421 feet with turns starting gradually from each end running northwards. On both sides are two other smaller straightaways—one on the eastern part measuring 1280 feet and the other on the western section measuring 1745 feet. A gradual curve of 1400 feet which really can be called a straightaway lies on the uppermost northern section of the speedway.

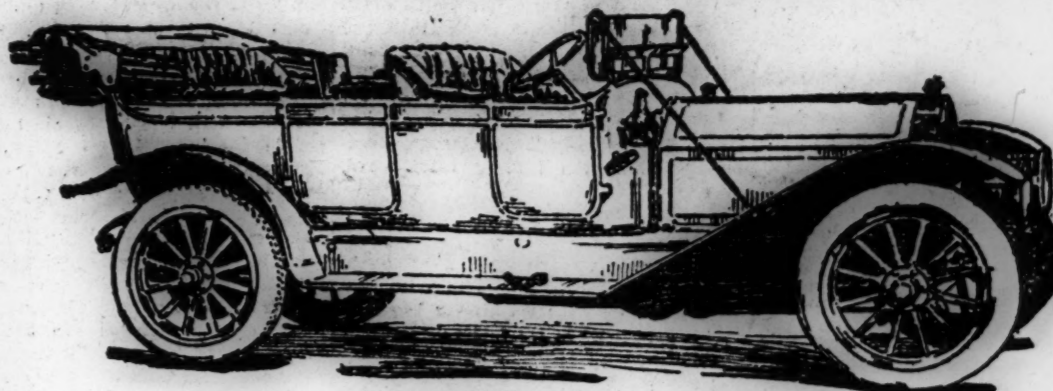
ATTACHING SPEED INDICATORS

In attaching a speed-indicating instrument to a car it is quite necessary to have the driving gears, which are mounted on one of the road wheels, exactly centered on the latter, otherwise the gears will wear quickly, and will also be noisy.

INDIAN PITCHER FOR CHICAGO

CHICAGO—President Murphy of the Chicago National League Baseball Club announced the purchase Friday of Slapnicka, the Indian pitcher, who won the Wisconsin-Illinois pennant for Rockford. Slapnicka will report next week. He has won 24 of 28 games pitched this season.

PIERCE-ARROW



"It's a Pierce-Arrow!"

THAT IS ABSOLUTELY ALL THE INTRODUCTION NECESSARY

¶ The name Pierce-Arrow brings to mind at once the very acme of perfection in motor car construction and motor car service.

¶ It is synonymous of success, of comfort, of luxury and of service.

¶ The ancestors of the 1912 models have never needed an apology. The 1912 models are fit successors of an illustrious line.

¶ They embody all the excellency of Pierce-Arrow construction and service.

¶ The Pierce-Arrow leads in 1912 as it did years ago when it was the first car in America to replace the chain with propeller shaft; as it has done by winning every Glidden Tour in which it competed, and as it always will under the Pierce policy of advanced construction not alone in mechanical but likewise in body design and workmanship.

¶ The Pierce Co. is an exclusive manufacturer of six-cylinder cars that have years of actual service behind them as a lasting guarantee.

WE SHOULD BE PLEASED TO SHOW YOU ANY OF THE THREE 1912 MODELS

J. W. MAGUIRE CO.

Tel B.B. 2316-17-18-19

743-745 Boylston St.

Boston

ITEMS FOR THE AUTOMOBILISTS

In Detroit they are looking for a name for their annual water carnival next July. A handsome new Flanders automobile is to be awarded to the person proposing the best name. The contest is open to people everywhere.

July exports of American automobiles continued the gain which has been a feature for several years. In all 1925 cars valued at \$1,104,807 were sent abroad, compared with 764, worth \$1,034,483, in the same month last year. Parts aggregating \$255,282 were also exported, against \$189,812 in July, 1910.

"Most of the Alco trucks are sold to previous owners of trucks," said Harry S. Hout, manager of sales of the American Locomotive Company, when questioned about motor truck buyers. "It is interesting, for it is usually thought that most of the trucks are sold to firms which are making an experiment with motor service."

Asa G. Candler, Jr., the principal owner of the Atlanta motor speedway and one of the best known amateur drivers in the South, is one of the latest entrants in the Glidden tour. He will drive a Lozier six-cylinder car, the only Lozier which has been entered up to date.

The generators of acetylene lamps should never be filled with hot water (from the radiators, for instance), or, if this is necessary, one must wait until the water becomes cool before it is fed to the carbide. The latter is not decomposed in the same way by warm or cold water. It gives rise to "polymers" of acetylene in the form of very light black or yellow powders.

A. L. Westgard, official pilot for the Automobile Association for the coming Glidden tour, has chosen a Flanders 20 as the official pathfinder. It is the first 20-horsepower car ever chosen for such a purpose and much interest is being shown in motor circles. The party left New York Sept. 8 for their run of 1400 miles to Jacksonville, Fla., which is the course selected for the coming Glidden tour in October.

The American Express Company has just placed its fifth order with the American Locomotive Company for Alco trucks. This order calls for three more 3 1/2-ton trucks. With these three trucks the American Express Company has 31 Alcos in its service. Twenty-five of these are used in New York city and three in Chicago. The trucks just ordered will be placed in the New York service.

Pre-ignition is often mistaken for overheating. If the engine continues to run spasmodically after the ignition is switched off, it is a case of pre-ignition, which can be stopped by closing the throttle. Pre-ignition is mainly caused by a particle of matter in the cylinder, such as carbon or soot, which becomes incandescent during the power stroke and ignites the fresh charge of gas when it is compressed.

Rims should be kept free from rust, to facilitate the removal of the covers when tire trouble occurs. Tire experts agree that powdered graphite and glycerine make the best preparation to apply to wheel rims for the prevention of rust. This is compounded by taking a small quantity of powdered graphite and mixing it with glycerine until it becomes a thick paste, then it can be applied with a brush. Graphite and linseed

oil paint is another preparation for this purpose.

The recent reliability run from San Francisco to Lake Tahoe and return—a distance of 520 miles—was pronounced by experts as the hardest ever contested in California. Most of the distance was through the Sierra mountains, rising to a height of 7000 feet. Both the Buick model 26 and the model 32 went through the entire run without experiencing any difficulty and at the finish received perfect scores.

The Mait truck in the recent Chicago reliability contest won the friendship and warm regards of every contestant in the run. This internal gear driven truck—types of which are used by the United States government for Philippine and Porto Rico service and by the German government, gave great satisfaction. The Mait was perfect in economy, load capacity, road score, cooling, construction, lubrication, power, ignition, speed and carburetion, and made the lowest cost per ton-mile of any truck, firmly establishing its reliability and economy.

John F. Ward of Ward & Vokes has expressed his opinion of Buick motor cars in a manner most agreeable to the local Buick Motor Company's branch by placing his order for a new 1912 model. Mr. Ward has used Buick cars exclusively for the past eight years, taking one with him when en route with his company and leaving one at his summer home at Lynfield. Mrs. Ward is also an enthusiastic Buick driver, having her own private car which she handles in a most clever manner.

Over 125 members of the Firestone sales force from all parts of the country gathered in Akron last week to attend the tenth anniversary of the big rubber company and its sixth annual sales convention. President Firestone in his annual address submitted figures showing that the past year has witnessed the greatest increase in business the company has ever had. He stated that the new plant will more than treble the present output and that the difficulty of filling orders, which has been a serious one the past year, will now be successfully overcome.

An automobile bus service is about to be established in Chicago. At first these up-to-date vehicles will cover a route including only the shopping district, but later this service will be extended.

TO BRIGHTEN UP OLD ALUMINUM

Aluminum running boards are being placed on many of the new models by automobile manufacturers. As a rule the finish is the natural aluminum color. While aluminum, unlike most metals, is unaffected by moisture to the extent of tarnishing or corroding, it will become dull after constant exposure. This to some degree detracts from the finish of the car.

In order to overcome this difficulty, apply a solution of sulphuric acid in water, 10 to 15 per cent strong. Apply the solution with a stiff brush, rubbing it vigorously over all parts of the surface of the metal. It is then necessary to rinse the acid off the aluminum thoroughly, for which purpose pure water should be used. It will be unnecessary to repeat the process for some time as the metal will stay bright.

throughout the principal sections of the city. These new motor buses are to be built on a large type, comfortably seating at least 18 passengers. All will have side entrances, with a low step, so that passengers may board them on a level with the sidewalk. They will be luxuriously upholstered in fine grain leather, lighted with electricity, cooled with electric fans in summer and heated with the exhaust steam from the engines in the winter.

Corrected entry blanks for the Savannah and Tiedemann trophy races show that the Savannah Automobile Club has been quick to avail itself of the recommendation made recently by the Manufacturers Contest Association to limit the number of stock car races. The conditions for these two contests have been changed so that now they are class C events, that is, for non-stock cars. The Savannah trophy race is for cars of from 231 to 300 cubic inches piston displacement and the Tiedemann race is for machines from 161 to 230 cubic inches piston displacement. There will be no stock car events at Savannah now.

Carrying out a plan of establishing factory representation in all parts of the country the United States Tire Company will this fall open many new branches through which the products of its five immense rubber plants will be distributed. Already there is great activity in this direction on the Pacific coast, branches having recently been opened in Los Angeles, Fresno, Portland, Seattle, Salt Lake and Denver. San Francisco is the pivotal point of this western district and a new building is being erected there for the occupancy of the tire company. In addition to the branches numerous agencies also have been appointed which will be served from the nearest point of distribution.

The news that C. H. Johnson of Atlanta, Ga., and Crawford Wheatley of America, Ga., have entered their Stevens-Duryea sixes for the owner's Glidden, brings to mind the extraordinary success of Stevens-Duryea owners in this season's southern tours. Just the other day, when they figured out the final score in the Pieuynue good roads tour from New Orleans, Miss., to Memphis, Tenn., it was found that the Stevens-Duryea six entered and driven by G. E. Covington had made the best score of the 21 contestants, regardless of class or division, and accordingly was awarded the Pieuynue trophy, the coveted prize for which the 21 cars had contended in the good roads contest of seven days. Incidentally Mr. Covington's Stevens-Duryea six also won its class prize, the trophy of the Magnolia (Miss.) Automobile Club.

Waterhouse Welding

IS SYNONYMOUS with the best welding, prompt service and right prices. Aluminum, Cast Iron, Steel, Brass, Bronze, Copper. Illustrated booklet mailed upon request. No trouble to come and see you.

WATERHOUSE WELDING COMPANY, 6 FELLHAM ST. We manufacture and sell welding equipments. Write us.

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TOUR BOOK \$2
Automobile Road Maps
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WALKER, 400 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON.
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YOUNG PEOPLE OF MANY NATIONS ENJOY DAYS AT ANNISQUAM CAMP

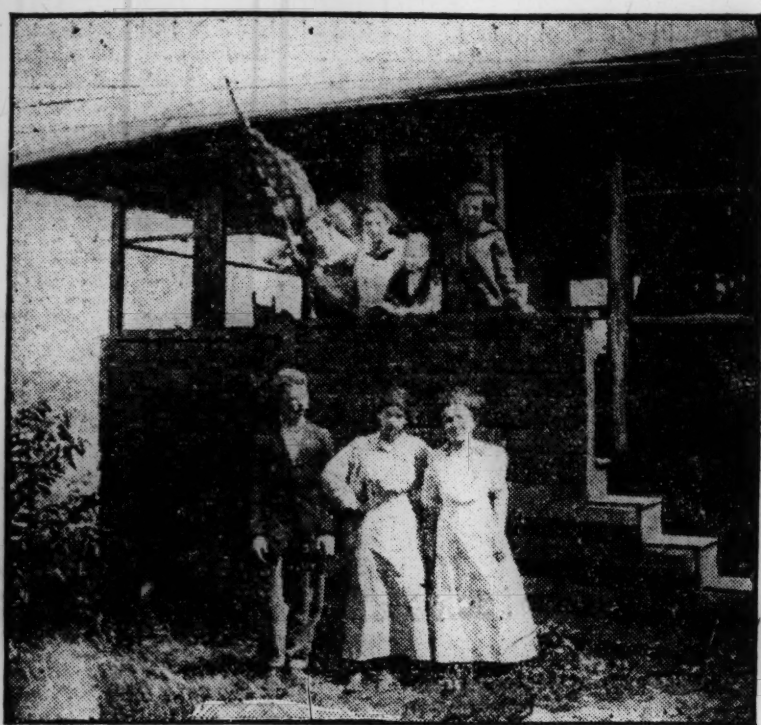
Civic Service House of North End Plays Willing Host to Relays of Workers—Second Summer Now Closing

SEA AND SUN BATH

Many Comforts and Luxuries Make Pleasant Place and Camp Since Establishment Has Been Self-Supporting

THE Civic Service house in the North End has apparently solved the problem of how to give its members opportunity for summer rest and recreation in one of the most delightful spots in New England. At Stanwood's point, near Gloucester on the Annisquam river, the vacation camp of the North End institution is now closing its second summer with an enviable record of achievement and with well grounded hope for the future.

The camp was first made possible through the liberality of earnest friends of the Civic Service house, who contributed to the purchase of the land and to the building of the three cottages. Since establishment the camp has been self-supporting. The members this season pay at the most \$3.50 a week, which even at the prevailing high prices covered the cost of food. The camp has all the advantages of the ideal summer resort, for it is near enough Boston to be reached at a small expense of time and money, and is at the same time secluded enough to allow its members to participate in any kind of a jollification without disturbing nearby cottagers. Splendid opportunities for swimming, rowing, rides in the motor



Campers have plenty of sunshine outdoors and also enjoy the sun parlor within

lose the river for she swallowed nearly half."

A statement which only Bostonians can appreciate says, "The housekeeper by mistake ordered our cook to prepare baked beans and brown bread for supper, thinking it was Saturday instead of Friday night."

Owners of fractious motor boats can feel for the scribe who indited this: "There are motor boats and motor boats, but none that can rank with our Gypsy Queen. She is one of those feminine objects that insists upon being

is an institution with a deep social purpose. Here boys and girls, young men and women of many nationalities get to know each other as they could in no other way. Camp life throws people close together, and it may be made the means of teaching them a broader sympathy than they have ever experienced before. One of the great problems of the settlement work in Boston is to find a means of destroying the clanishness that would keep the Italians from the Russians, the Russians from the Irish, etc. Camp Agassiz is solving this problem successfully, and thereby giving to many a new insight into the meaning of brotherhood.

That this influence for good may be at work the whole year round it is the present purpose of the directors to keep the cottages open during the coming winter, so that at any time members who feel so inclined may get away from the city for a brief outing at the camp. Open fireplaces will serve to make their stay thoroughly enjoyable, and on such festive times as Thanksgiving and the holiday season large crowds will flock to the camp for such a royal good time as one sometimes reads about in books.

There will be eating and merry-making, story telling, singing and the renewal of friendships. For one jolly day, city cares will be forgotten and by the bright flames of the roaring fireplace a deeper sense of comradeship will spring up in spite of varying nationalities.

Success of the camp is due in great measure not only to the watchful care of the civic service house directors, Meyer Bloomfield and Philip Davis, but also to the wise supervision of William W. Locke and Mrs. B. Palmer Rice, in whose special charge the camp has been this summer. Tactful management has done not a little to make the machinery run smoothly, while the frequent presence of distinguished guests has served educationally and socially to uplift standards and give a tone to the camp life which perhaps could be obtained in no other way.

INCREASING COST OF BATTLESHIPS DRIVING WORLD PEACEWARD

WASHINGTON—As showing the trend in modern battleship construction, the day is not far distant when the navy department will ask Congress to authorize a battleship with 35,000 and perhaps 40,000 tons displacement. The former would cost between \$14,000,000 and \$15,000,000 and would carry 16-inch guns, of which there would be 10 in the main battery. This would represent the most powerful battleship afloat.

It has not been many years since the cost of a first-class battleship was not greatly in excess of \$2,000,000. The price has been going up swiftly. First there came the \$3,500,000 ship, then the \$5,000,000, then the \$6,000,000 and so on.

The fact that the American navy department is giving thought to the coming of such an expensive piece of fighting mechanism will do something to stimulate interest in the general arbitration treaties now pending in the Senate.

There will be great difficulty in finding a dock where such ships may go for repairs. At the great docks at the New York navy yard it is difficult to bring a ship to the yard drawing more than 30 feet. To accommodate vessels of heavier draft there will in time be a deepening of the channel leading to the yard at tremendous expense to the government.

It is freely admitted at the navy department that under conditions now prevailing it is impossible for the government to plan and build navy yards or docks or to do any important work for the distant future. Battleship designs and construction give emphasis to the situation. The tendency is to increase the tonnage and displacement almost yearly. A new ship is hardly placed in commission before it begins to be obsolete. Many millions of dollars of the people's money is today in junk heaps on both oceans, and other millions are represented by battleships, as good as they were the day they were commissioned, but which are so far outclassed as now to be of no practical use.

Such conditions are of course not confined to the navy. The great railroads and the large industrial plants of the country are continually building and rebuilding to meet modern conditions. New York city is always in process of being made over. All this work serves a permanently useful purpose, but the millions put into a navy, however, serve no such purpose, in the opinion of many people, and the fact that modern navies are now so expensive it is said will be in time the strongest argument in favor of world peace.

PEACE TREATIES BANISH CANNON

BERKELEY, Cal.—This city will substitute a wreath made of cannon balls for the Spanish-American cannon which stands in one of the city's squares. The decision was reached recently by the city council, in view of the signing of the arbitration treaty between the United States, Great Britain and France.

BOY SCOUTS MAY HAVE RALLY

SIMLA—It is probable that a rally of Boy Scouts will be arranged for at Delhi in December next in connection with the royal visit to that place.

THIS is the first word of the season on *STEIN-BLOCH* and it comes from

POSNER

WHEN I made a deal with the firm of *Stein-Bloch*, last spring, to act as their exclusive agent in Boston, I knew that I was dealing with the makers of the best clothes for men that America ever saw.

The *Stein-Bloch* styles—the *Stein-Bloch* fit—the set and hang of every *Stein-Bloch* suit, from the collar of the coat to the graceful fall of the trousers over the shoe—are so well known to men of good taste that I didn't need to expatiate at any great length upon them.

All I had to do was let the public know that *Stein-Bloch* clothing could be purchased at *Posner's*—and the public came to get clothes.



All that I need to do now is let you know that I have in stock the Fall showings from *Stein-Bloch*—the neatest—dressiest—most exclusive—and handsomest patterned—line of suits and overcoats that *Stein-Bloch* ever sent from their shops.

Stein-Bloch SUITS

\$18, \$20, \$22.50, \$25, \$30, \$35

Stein-Bloch Overcoats | Dress Suits and Tuxedos

\$18 to \$50 | \$35 to \$60

Maybe you didn't buy a *Stein-Bloch* last Spring or during the Summer. The chance is here again—and this is the way I have of telling you about it. You must make up your own mind about coming in to see the goods.

Rest assured there will be no urging to buy—no over-zealous salesmanship. I depend upon your intelligence and the *Stein-Bloch* clothes to make all sales at

Open Saturday
Evenings Until 10:30

Posner's

THE MEN'S STORE
SCHOOL STREET



There are pleasant trips about the river and shore with Mr. Locke in the *Gypsy Queen*

boat, baseball and other outdoor sports help to make Camp Agassiz a most desirable place for a visit.

The camp is planned to reach three classes of workers—those who have vacations of one or two weeks, those who can come just for week-ends, and those who can get away only on holidays. Of course, those who stay longest derive the most benefit and have the best time, but even those who come for one day are refreshed and return more ready for their daily routine in town. Twenty-four hours with nature in a spot of such rare beauty is not without its sweet and lasting influence.

A schedule of work is made at the beginning of each week with a view to giving each camper an equal share in the necessary duties. Thus the burden of work does not fall heavily on any one, as so often happens in camp life where the tendency is to let the obliging ones do all the cooking, dishwashing and going after provisions. At Camp Agassiz the aim is to do all things "decently and in order," and every one seems the happier for it.

The largest of the three cottages is fitted with a charming sun parlor and a library and reception room, which an easy rearrangement of the numerous small tables converts into a most attractive dining room. Telephone and electric lights add to the general comfort and a piano to the general enjoyment. It is in this cottage that the frequent impromptu entertainments are given and it is here that the campers trip the light fantastic toe or listen to the reading of poems or to the telling of delightful stories. The impromptu entertainments, by the way, quite rival anything put on by the modern stage in the line of either tragedy or comedy and are often startling in their originality. It is an established fact that an Agassiz camp masquerade is worth going miles to see.

Amusing Camp Paper

That no one of the summer's events may be forgotten, a Camp Record has been kept this season. Here we find chronicled the important doings of each day. This journal has been kept by the campers themselves, and having been written by a variety of young enthusiasts it abounds in interest and humor, some of it unconscious. Excerpts which throw light on the work and fun of the daily life at the camp are as follows:

"After breakfast we began our weekly housecleaning. Each girl was assigned some part of the house to mop or clean. At 1 o'clock we were all through and the house looked spic and span.

"One of the girls took her first swimming lesson today and did splendidly, although we feared we were going to

be handled with care or she refuses to budge. Today she was in the worst of humors, and we had to coax her along for half an hour before we could tease her into submission. But when she started off, she went like a charm and didn't stop until we landed."

Social Purpose

Camp Agassiz is by no means merely a resort for rest and recreation. It

FRENCH HOSPITABLE TO TALENT

American Young Woman Studying in Paris Writes Home Telling Her Pleasure in the Give and Take of Studio Criticism

Paris, Aug. 6, 1911.

My dear Helen: I am delighted to think that you have decided to come to Paris to study art. By all means, bring Aunt Caroline as a chaperone. She is not one bit too old to begin. There are several women over 50 in the studio now. It excites no comment whatever. The professors and Mme. Julian are most encouraging to all who make an honest effort. It is like learning to write—each one's style is individual and therefore interesting.

In my last letter I finished with the first day of work. To continue:

You can go as early as 8 in the morning if you want to make a day of it. Before you start for the studio you will have your little tray of chocolate or coffee, two rolls and butter brought into your room and you will find it satisfying.

When you enter the studio be sure to say "Bon jour" to Marie and those around you.

For three or four hours steady, quiet work goes on. A young girl will come to you and help you the second day will measure the lines, will show you that the model's knees are not under his chin, that his head is not so large and his feet not so small as you have drawn them. Mme. Julian comes the next day. She will criticize your work in English if you wish. She is an inspiration to all her students. She really teaches them, and many times draws parts as they should be drawn. It is wonderful to see the improvement week by week. She will watch your career with unfeigned interest.

Criticism Kindly Put

The loveliest thing about the French nature is the enthusiastic interest it takes in developing the talents of any individual of whatever nation. There seems to be no envy, rivalry or jealousy in their impersonal devotion to art. You will get four criticisms before the great

day arrives when the professor appears to criticize. He sits long before each drawing, as though it were the only thing in the room. He speaks in a low, even voice with "N'est ce pas?" at the end of each sentence. The proper answer is "Out, monsieur;" "Merci, monsieur." If you cannot understand, say so and some one will volunteer to translate for you. He generally tells newcomers to make several drawings of construction, not shading or doing detail work of any kind at first. When he goes you thankfully rub out your wrong lines, toggle up your drawing a bit—for of course you will want to show it to the home folks some day. Your name you will have written on the right hand corner before the master came, marking it No. 1 at the date. You realize that you forgot the blower and fixative when you ordered the necessary equipment for work. Marie will help you out for the time being until M. Charles comes to take orders. You will see a little tin box on the platform where the model poses, with a little notice, "Le model s. v. p." which means that you are expected to put in that box a few sous or half a franc. If you have been very successful remember Marie also about once a month with a franc.

Sketch Wins Place

The way to get the most out of your time is to go in the afternoons, too. You can do what you like, paint from still life, draw casts or sketch the model if you wish. No one objects.

Every Saturday the students are permitted to hand in sketches, the subject of which is pinned on the door. You show your lack of knowledge in composition and never get much real assistance in removing your ignorance, but it is a fine thing for you. You have to learn to be untouched by ridicule or jokes. One professor called a baby I drew, in the judgment of Solomon, "a Japanese lantern." But you just laugh with the rest.

One gets his place on Monday morning, when the new model comes, by the number on his sketch, so it is worth while to try, and they can be made in any medium.

I would like to write you a few things I have learned about the models. Contrary to the general impression Americans have, the occupation of the model is a respected one in Paris, and a good position in great demand. They are modest as a rule, and many times good friends with the pupils. We certainly get over many prudish ideas and get a higher sense of modesty while trying to bring out the beauty of the human form untrammelled by clothes.

Living Convenient

You can get a drink of water with a little sirup, lemon or strawberry in it for 3 cents by asking Marie. One girl was in the studio a year before she knew how her thirst could be quenched. She thought seriously of bringing a bottle of water with her.

On rue Balzac, but two streets above the studios, are several good pension hotels. They are on high ground, have good air and good water and are exceedingly clean. They have modern heat and baths.

I have written to you as to a beginner only. As you get on you will yourself learn about the concours each month, when you may get a prize in money, if your work is excellent.

In closing let me assure you that the students in the academy Julian, rue de Berri, are from the best families all over the world, and are ladylike and studious. Hoping that I have not drawn this sketch without a due sense of proportion and perspective, and that you will not find more shading in reality than I have delineated, I am,

Your loving sister,
MARY HAWLEY.

COAL PRODUCTION IN CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON—California's production of coal in 1910 was 11,164 short tons, with a spot value of \$18,336.

All of the coal produced in 1910 came from Amador and Riverside counties, principally from the Ione mine in Amador county. This coal is lignite.

The small production of coal in California is offset by the enormous increase in the production of petroleum, most of which is used for fuel.

The oil produced in California in 1910 aggregated between 65,000,000 and 70,000,000 barrels, which, on the basis of three and one half barrels of oil for each ton of high grade coal, would be equal to a production of nearly 20,000,000 tons of coal.

The use of petroleum by the transportation and manufacturing industries of California has practically eliminated coal as a steam-raising fuel in the state.

FIND WALNUT LOG VALUED AT \$1508

FT. GIBSON, Okla.—A single walnut log taken from the sand and muck of the Arkansas river, two miles below Ft. Gibson, is valued at \$1508 by its finder, G. L. Dunn, a professional timber hunter. It will be sent to Hamburg, Germany.

The tree was so large that it was cut into four logs, the largest measuring more than five feet in diameter and

scaling about 2000 feet. A single large limb had a diameter of two feet.

The location of the tree in the sand and mud of the river bank had been known to a fisherman for a number of years and Dunn came into the information through the fisherman.

Several men worked three or four days excavating the tree and its recovery from the river to the railroad depot at Ft. Gibson cost \$150.

The tree is sound throughout and has

a rich ebony hue due to its long immersion in the water. The logs will be saved into veneer in Hamburg.

MANY CALIFORNIA BOY CADETS
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Adj.-Gen. A. E. Forbes of the California national guard estimates that the high school cadet companies to be organized in the state this fall will have an aggregate of 10,000 members.

Special Articles

That Explain the News

LITERATURE
EDUCATION
CIVICS
MUSIC
ART

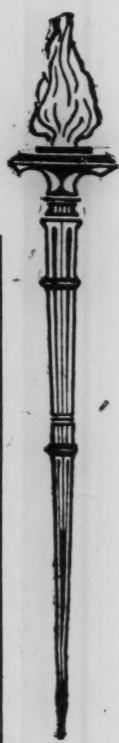
THESE, added to the news itself, give more than usual interest to the clean and wholesome pages of

Wednesday's Monitor

Every Institution Whose Aim is to Improve and Enlighten Mankind finds the reason for its existence and success in the underlying law of human service. The press, as one of the main pillars of the social structure, has wielded and continues to wield great power for good because its fundamental purpose has been and is to serve humanity

The Monitor, a notable example of the clean, progressive daily newspaper, was founded for the sole purpose of contributing toward universal betterment in every legitimate way that lies within the province of the sincere and untrammelled newspaper. Wholly constructive in tone, actively alert to improve its contents and thus increase its utility, thoroughly modern in equipment, this newspaper is trying to fulfil the true mission of the press in promoting all agencies contemplating the common good

The Success that it is meeting through its fixed policy to publish wholesome news, reliable and clean advertising, unbiased editorial opinion, and instructive and interesting subjects of professional as well as of general appeal, inspires its publishers to greater effort to increase the public favor which it already enjoys. In the degree that its helpfulness multiplies and its improving newspaper qualities merit recognition, it hopes to come closer and closer to the goal of the ideal daily newspaper, toward which it is conscientiously striving



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1911

MAKING OF FISH MONSTERS TOLD

Boston's Natural History Museum Acquiring Remarkable Collection of Likenesses of Larger Swimming Creatures

THE gentle art of making whales and sharks is filling the galleries of the Boston Natural History museum with rather a remarkable collection of likenesses of the larger swimming creatures.

A full-size model of a pygmy sperm whale, installed about the middle of August last, one of an exceptionally large thresher shark about the first of September and the promise from the museum taxidermist of a gigantic swordfish before the end of the month constitute something of a record of activity in preparing marine specimens for the instruction and pleasure of the public.

Visitors Misjudge

Most visitors at the Natural History museum, unless otherwise informed, get a wrong idea of these realistic representations of the wild life of the deep. Contrary to the popular impression there is no such thing as a "stuffed whale." Nothing, in fact, that was in the original whale appears in the sculptured counterpart at the museum.

The model suspended alongside the gallery just out of reach of the inquisitive small boy is so light that a child could lift it. It consists of a thin shell of paper on the outside, burlap next and plaster of paris on the inner or unseen side. The paper simulates the animal's thin, paper-like skin, wrinkles and all the appearance of lifelikeness being painted on with brush and spray atomizer. A stiff glue binds the paper and the burlap. The plaster is sufficiently rigid to prevent the shrinking which is the bane of the ordinary papier-mache model. The whole work is as distinctly a sculptor's creation as is a statue in the square or a molded capital on a column.

Just what the whale himself contributes to the spectator listening to this explanation might wonder. The answer is that he gives one side of himself to be cast; the sculptor does the rest, with the aid of sketches and color notes made on the spot.

The pygmy sperm just installed was worked up from such studies as were made about a year ago when such a whale, a very rare variety in these waters, came ashore on Nahant beach.

Immediately on hearing of the creature's condition the museum authorities des-

patched to the scene of trouble their sculptor-taxidermist, C. Emerson Brown, with power to purchase the animal and to make other arrangements. With considerable difficulty amidst the surging crowd a cast was made of one side and the other necessary data secured.

Model Worked Up

Thereafter it was possible at leisure to work up a complete, anatomically correct whale—not a monster, for neither the pygmy sperm nor the pygmy right whale exceeds 15 feet in length, but an important creature for every student of the mammalia to know about. Actual work, for various reasons, was not begun on this whale until the following spring. The representation, as now complete and on exhibition, forms a unique record of an interesting event in North Shore history.

Although the shark differs from the whale in that it is a true fish, the marking of a museum shark is accomplished in just the same way. The museum curator, Charles W. Johnson, was highly delighted earlier in the summer when an opportunity was offered to get an unusually large and fine specimen of the thresher shark, caught off Woods Hole. The variety itself is not rare in this part of the world as it has a habit of following and feeding on the shoals of mackerel as they come northward. Seiners, indeed, are often hugely irritated to find one of these sharks entangled in their meshes, for with his extraordinarily long and strong tail he does no end of damage. To find one 12 feet long, however, is very unusual.

This specimen was brought to Boston, casts and drawings were made and then the meat was sold to a North End dealer who purveys a great deal of shark's meat to the Italian and Portuguese residents. The making of the "mammalia," or form of plaster and burlap, and the fitting on of the paper outer covering were accomplished without difficulty. The mottled gray coloring of the sides was obtained by a liberal spraying on of different solutions of pigment.

Swordfish Taken

Common as the swordfishes are off the Massachusetts coast the museum has been waiting for an unusually magnificent specimen for sculptural treatment. The chance came this summer when a very fine fish was taken off Rockport. It was 12 feet long and weighed nearly

500 pounds. A cast was promptly made at the wharf, the sword itself was removed to use as part of the representation and the remainder of the fish was disposed of in the customary way.

Many evidences were discovered to show that this fellow was a tremendous fighter of the nether depths—breaks and cracks in his sword and places in his body where he had evidently been assailed by others of his kind. To those who know something of the habits of these pugnacious denizens of the deep the model to be installed at the Natural History museum tells its own interesting story.

Complete data are at hand for constructing a sculptural likeness of a very large whale which came ashore some time ago, but as the process, even with the smaller fish and mammals, is necessarily expensive and the museum's funds are limited no action has ever been taken toward creating this likeness of a leviathan.

FOREIGN CAPITAL FOR ROAD IN MEXICO

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Three million dollars, foreign capital, has been secured by the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad for the construction of the last link in its through line.

This stretch of road is from Merton, in Irion county, Tex., to Presidio del Norte, Mex. The completion of this line will give railroad facilities to several counties which now have no means of transportation.

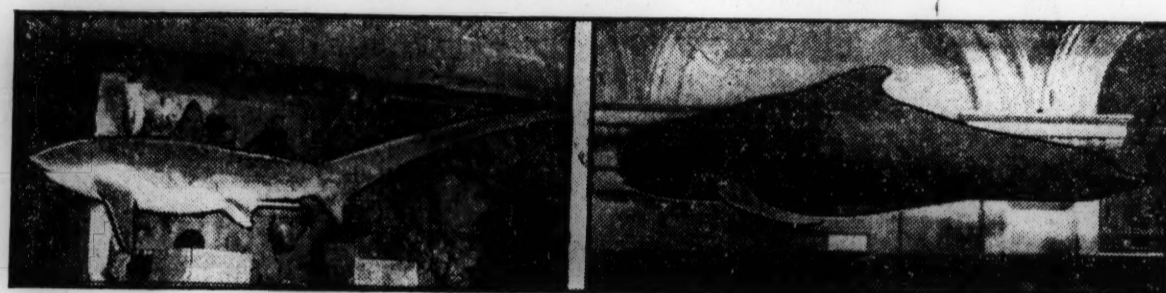
Simultaneously with the announcement of the building of this road, comes the statement that Kansas City capitalists have bought lands in Pecos, Brewster and Jeff Davis counties and will begin at once the work of constructing a dam by means of which 23,000 acres of land contiguous to this proposed road may be converted into a lake for irrigation purposes.

HIS DECISION

Knicker—What influenced your son in his choice of a college?

Bocker—He picked the one whose yell was best suited to his voice.—New York Sun.

REALISTIC LIKENESSES OF SEA ANIMALS



Right—Pygmy sperm whale, made from whale washed ashore at Nahant in August; left—sculptured representation of unusually large shark taken at Wood's Hole in June

EMBANKMENT JOINS ISLAND TO MAINLAND



(Copyright by Photochrome Co., London)

Ireland, mountains of Wales and Isle of Man are within vision from Holyhead height on Anglesea

HOLY ISLAND IS FAVORITE HAUNT

Island at the Western Extremity of Anglesea Holds Famous Holyhead Harbor Upon Its North

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON — Holyhead Harbor, well known as the starting point of steamers for Dublin, Kingstown and Greenore, is on the north of Holy island, which is connected with the mainland by an embankment over which run the road and the railway. This island is at the western extremity of Anglesea and not being of very large extent the sea breezes play over it as freely as over a ship at sea. Its southern coast is broken and picturesque, facing St. Georges channel and beyond that again the Atlantic.

To the east rises the lofty range of Welsh mountains, whose highest point is Snowdon, while on a clear day the Isle of Man and the Wicklow mountains in distant Ireland are visible. All the American liners can be seen from Holyhead mountain as they pass down the channel making their way out to the broad ocean beyond.

A zigzag path cut into no less than 383 steps leads down the cliff to a sus-

pension bridge connecting the mainland with the isolated rock on which stands the South Stack lighthouse and the dwellings of the staff who run the lighthouse. It is raised about 200 feet above high water mark and possesses a revolving light of 74,000 candlepower. The light is from petroleum gas and is reflected by crystal prisms which attract and unite every ray, and thus concentrate it and flash it over the water.

The whole mechanism is floating on quicksilver which enables it to revolve without friction, the revolution being started and regulated by clock-work. There are also a foghorn and an electric submarine fogbell, a new invention connected with the South Stack by a cable, which is of use only to those vessels which are fitted with a receiver for the sound of the bell.

The magnificent cliffs which surround the lighthouse are nesting places for great numbers of puffins, or sea parrots, the most comical of birds, with their red beaks and red feet stuck out beyond their black tails when flying. Here also are guillemots, razorbills and black divers and even the rare peregrine falcons have been seen.

Birds Protected

The birds are all protected. The loud uproar which they make when a gun is fired has proved to be of assistance to vessels at sea in foggy weather. It is a curious sight to see the young families of puffins sitting in rows on the ledges of the cliffs in the early summer.

From earliest ages Holy island seems to have been a favorite spot. Cromlechs and druidical remains are found in several parts and upright stones reminding one of the Menhirs of Brittany. At a farm called Ty Maur there are numerous clusters of hut circles. At present Trearddur bay (Ploughman's home in Welsh), formerly known as Towyn Capel, is very attractive to those who like beautiful country and a picturesque coast.

The country people speak Welsh and a

little English, are gentle, kindly, quick to understand and to respond genially, reminding one of the Bretons of St. Marguerite and the shores of the Bay of Biscay. Their dogs greet the stranger as a friend, even going for walks with him. The calves, small, black and bonny, would lick your hand and the young foals come to be patted.

The wild creatures, too, seem to enjoy a sense of safety. Snipe and plover can often be seen, and a curlew in the early morning allowed his wonderful long curved bill to be admired from a nearness of 10 yards before he took wing. The elegant little sandpipers may be watched balancing themselves and swinging to and fro as if on springs, seeming to imitate the movement of the waves while they watch for their small sea prey.

Surprises Fascinate

Inland the country is full of fascinating surprises. Smooth green upland may end suddenly in sheer cliff softened with stonecrop, festooned with ivy and honeysuckle and with a plantation of tall crimson foxgloves at its feet. Gorse and heather cover rocky knolls and bluffs, and between them the low-lying ground is bright with tall spikes of purple loosestrife and meadowweet, and in the spring with yellow flags.

Farther on these valleys merge into salt marsh bordering the sea on the north shore; in the spring this is a mass of pink thrift and later on is clothed with the lovely mauve of sea-lavender, contrasting well with the brilliant orange of the lichen on the surrounding gray rocks.

Holy island may well be known as Treasure island for the flower lover. Here may be found the blue skullcap, the needle-gorse, the elecampane, which has possibly escaped from cultivation, and lastly pools padded round the edge with marsh hypericum cludes and filled with white water lilies in full bloom—a few of which are kindly within reach.

ENTHUSIASTIC MOTORIST TURNS PAGES IN DIARY

So Many Routes Are Called "Best of All" in Record of Travel That Reviewer Is Puzzled to Make Choice

FRANCE IS GIVEN ESPECIAL PRAISE

French Roads Charm

IT WAS at the third milestone after leaving Henley, writes John Prioleau in the London Daily Mail, that the cheap sparking plug, which had been the object of suspicion ever since it had taken its unmerited place in the third cylinder, finally gave up the struggle and brought us to a standstill under the dark of overhanging trees. In front of us, within the lamps' beams, the road stretched away under the tunnel of branches, a pavement of ivory, till it mingled with and faded off into the dark distance. The silence was intense, the drip of the wet trees merely accentuating the scented quiet of the night.

Old Roads Retraversed

But that chance memory of glorious days worked like madness in us both, and it was only when we drew out of their shelves our dear, oil-stained, dog-eared, battered road-books that we found a measure of comfort. Roads! What magic there is in that word! How the faded entries painted old forgotten scenes for us! There was that fishing trip in 1905, when we drove from Berkshire to a ridiculous hamlet somewhere opposite the Isle of Mull; on to Inverness (where I had untold difficulties in preventing my companion from buying every Aberdeen terrier we passed), and back through Perth and Edinburgh and York, suffering punctures all the way.

What a road that was 'twixt Carlisle and Glasgow, sweeping up and over the rolling moors peopled only with unwinding sheep and humming telegraph poles.

And then the other kind of road in Devon and Cornwall, little twisting lanes, buried 10 feet deep in fragrant hedges, only coming to the surface on the top of hills, leading through whitewashed villages splashed with flaming patches of sunflowers and hollyhocks, and finally tumbling down some precipice to the whispering sea. These are the outlaws among roads, unrecognized of touring clubs, without the respectable pale of the red-bound guides. And their memory is among the dearest of our recollections, passed in concurrence.

on my shelves. They are stamped on the back—"France," "Loire," "London to Rome." The burning of the Alexandria library means nothing since these three are saved. Within their discolored covers, bulging shapelessly with photographs and cuttings, are stored records of such drives and roads as were vouchsafed to the happy motorists in those halcyon years when every trip beyond Paris was a voyage of discovery, bristling with adventures, and when one drove a whole day between the sentinel poplars without meeting another car.

Even now, in these days of international touring associations, when everything is done for you by a polite office in London, and the customs officer at Boulogne knows what county your car comes from, and no longer displays an anxiety to seize your car for his republic; when the automobile association keeps its fatherly eye on you from Dover to Venice; even now, I say, a flood of joy, a wave of thrilling excitement, breaks over me when I leave the cobbled streets of a French seaport and shoot out upon the ruler-drawn highway to the south. Anything may happen, is the burden of the true motorist's song. And—let us be grateful—it still does, in spite of modern improvements.

Turning the pages of the old books, and reading and re-reading the old impressions (some of them date 10 years back), I find it extraordinarily hard to make a choice. There are so many artless comments—"The best so far," and it is obvious that they cannot all be the best. For instance, I come across an eulogy of the road from Moulins to St. Etienne. I see that the whole run was accomplished without touching the gear-lever. But then the car was a new one and its every function a source of unalloyed delight. Perhaps if I repeated that drive I should find it tame and uninteresting. Again I find myself praising the mountain road from the Riviera to Aix-les-Bains, over the hills of Savoy, where you climb for three hours at a stretch over the most perfect surface imaginable, and, having drunk in a view from the top which has no equal, slide down the other side with hushed engine, mile after mile, until the car comes to a stop in the plains of France again. But then this road is by no means one to be undertaken except by a car of power and with irreproachable brakes.

On the whole, I am inclined to write down the way from Aix-en-Provence to Cannes as the best and most beautiful road within reach of car-wheels. And by that statement I shall probably evoke a protest from every one who has his own pet run—and what motorist worthy of the name has not? But where in the world will you find cypresses so black, pines so round, rocks so brown, and soil so yellow? The whole run is one dream of motor-happiness. Long, sweeping rises, wide, slow curves, forest-clad hills, straight stretches of speed-inducing miles follow one another in fascinating sequence. And as we sped over its glorious length, singing "Come unto these yellow sands," we forthwith conferred on it the style and title of "The Best Road."

BOSTON HAS A TIMING CLUB FOR AEROPLANES

With the succession of the automobile to the popularity once held by the bicycle and the sharing of honors by the self-propelled vehicle with the aeroplane, the Chronograph Club of Boston has lost none of its importance in the world of sport, but, on the other hand, has assumed new and fully as great responsibilities within the aviation realm.

Perhaps there is no more unique organization in its particular line in the country than this one, which consists of one of the most efficient aggregations of timers of races, first the bicycle, then the automobile and now the aeroplane.

Every member of the Chronograph Club is a timer of known quality. With one exception, and he is a special member and is versed in the art of starting, Alonzo D. Peck, also a member of the Boston Athletic Association, is the starter member of the club. In order to become a member of the club one must serve what is practically an apprenticeship in the art of timing and starting. The organization does not have a very extensive membership list, but it could easily be much larger than it is if less care were used in the admittance of members.

An aeroplane begins to be timed the minute the wheels or "skids" of the machine leave the ground and the watch is stopped the instant the wheels or runners touch the ground and not when the machine comes to a full stop as one might expect. A plane equipped with rubber tires often strikes the ground and rebounds into the air and may proceed for many yards before coming to a full rest. The various stop watches are adjusted to a chronometer, which supplies the most accurate time obtainable. Each aviator has three watches held on him at all times and if their times should vary, the intermediate time is always considered official, for instance, if one watch should register one-fifth of a second, another two-fifths and the other three-fifths, the one scoring a time of two-fifths of a second would be followed.

In starting a contest the starter sometimes uses a pistol, but more often simply says "now" when it is only necessary for the group of timers to know the instant at which to start their stop watches. While the stop watches do not vary perceptibly mechanically each timer does not start or stop his watch at precisely the same instant as the other, which often accounts for the slight variance among the times of a group of timers.

The question of electrical timing of aeroplanes as is done with automobiles, motor cycles and bicycles, is one that has not as yet lent itself to solution for the reason that the air machines cannot be made to cross a fixed starting line that would make the electrical connection that would automatically start the stop

watches. The same is true in alighting and seems even more difficult of solution as to the landing phase and the opening of the circuit to stop the watches. However, this may be perfected in time, and as machines are timed in an eminently satisfactory manner at present the electrical timing may be something to look forward to and accepted when it comes.

Aeroplanes have a very interesting bit of apparatus fixed to the framework of the car which registers automatically the height attained. They cannot be made to record an altitude that was not actually attained.

INTERSTATE BOARD SUSPENDS RAISE IN FREIGHT RATES

WASHINGTON—Freight tariffs filed with the interstate commerce commission by the Southwestern lines, making material advances in the transportation charges on fresh meats and packing house products from Texas, Oklahoma and other points of origin in the Southwest to destinations in other states, have been suspended until Dec. 10.

The proposed rates constitute an increase of approximately 8 per cent over existing rates. Between 500 and 600 of the great interstate railways and steamship companies are affected by the suspension.

The entire question of rates on live stock and packing house products is under investigation by the commission, and it is expected, by the close of the year, a general readjustment of these rates may be effected.

Permission has been granted to the Illinois Central railroad and associated carriers to exact a lower freight charge on bituminous coal from Illinois, Kentucky and Alabama to Hickman, Ky., for destinations beyond, than are concurrently in effect to intermediate points, because of the opening of a new route to Hickman. It places the new route on a rate equality with existing routes. Similar permission was granted affecting the class and commodity freight rates to and from Hickman by way of the route.

To enable it to meet the competition of a shorter line, the Virginian railway has been authorized to establish a rate of \$1.65 a ton on coal from West Virginia mines to Washington, D. C.

Parity of class freight rates between Evansville, Ind., Henderson and Owens-

MUNICIPAL WATERWAY TERMINALS ARE URGED

WASHINGTON—John H. Small, representative of the first North Carolina district, a member of the rivers and harbors committee, in speaking of waterway development, says:

"The mere improvement of natural waterways and the construction of artificial waterways are not alone sufficient. They must be utilized. One of the necessary incidents in the effective and economic use of waterways is the construction of proper terminals. Wherever there is a feeder for the water carrier a proper terminal must be constructed and the greater the traffic the more complete and capacious must be the water terminal. The main purpose in view must be the transfer of freight between the water carrier and the warehouse, or between the water carrier and the railroad with the utmost despatch and the greatest economy. A waterway is incomplete without these water terminals."

"Who shall provide these water terminals along the waterway? Waterways differ from railroads in that they belong to the public. They are absolutely free to whoever may wish to use them, subject only to such conditions as shall not unnecessarily impair their navigable character. Under our system of government and other conditions it is not probable that the United States will undertake to construct such water terminals. This duty must devolve upon the states or preferably upon municipalities acting upon authority of the states. Such terminals should be open to the use of all water carriers, and the conditions of use should be liberal and at such cost only as will suffice to pay the interest upon the cost of construction and the cost of maintenance. The time will come, and for one I believe in hastening the day, when appropriations by Congress for the improvement of waterways shall be conditioned upon a satisfactory guarantee that proper terminals will be provided by the municipalities and other public agencies along the line of waterway."

"I have not stated all the adjuncts which belong to terminals. It is not alone necessary to have the modern terminals for the rapid and economic transfer of freight between the wharves and the water carriers. Water transportation is only complementary to transportation by rail and by highways. There should be a connection between the nearest line of railway and the water terminal or warehouse. Their tracks should be laid to connect with this terminal and every facility should be afforded for the transfer of freight between the warehouse and railroads or directly between the water carrier and the railroad, and the transfer should also be made by the most efficient methods. This cooperation between the railroads and the water carriers will not only serve the best interest of the public, but will also promote and augment the revenues of the railroads."

A CHOICE OF DROOPS

A customer was looking at the first showing of spring hats. "I can't wear any of these!" she exclaimed in dismay. "Do all the brims droop that way this season?"

"No, madam," cheerfully replied the clerk. "Some droop up and some droop down; about as many one way as the other."—Youths Companion.

REVENUE TO STATE SOUGHT AS RETURN FOR CHARTER GRANT

HARTFORD, Conn. — There was all-bustling of a pronounced sort in the state Senate during the continued debate over a bill to allow the Connecticut Power Company to issue \$5,000,000 in bonds, based upon its water rights in the Connecticut river at Windsor Locks.

Several amendments had been rejected when Senator Peck of Danbury, who was speaking just prior to the day's proceedings, declared he was ready to keep the Senate there all winter if necessary, in order to pass a resolution or amendment to the charter of the company which would bring to the state some revenue in exchange for what he termed giving away the great and valuable franchise for control of the river. The bill would allow the company to issue \$5,000,000 of bonds on a capitalization of \$203,000.

During the debate a senator announced that the warring factions among the interests of the company had agreed that the bill should go through the Senate as passed in the House.

Senator Judson denounced "this lobby message" as the worst he had ever known of in his legislative experience. Later Senator Hooker said that two lobbyists representing opposite sides on the bill had said that neither side cared to spend any more money on the bill.

The House passed the Stevens bill restricting the state into five congressional districts. This does away with the present congressman at large. An appropriation of \$3,200,000 for the highway commissioners' office was also passed in concurrence.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Who'd like to go nutting with Busy today?
Sly squirrel's engaging them all in the fray;
He's told them what fun 'tis to gather them in.
They're doing his work, he looks on with a grin.

The names of the nuts are quite easy to learn—
Big butternuts—they must have come from a churn;
There's walnuts, like grapes do they grow on a wall?
The pecans perhaps come in tins, large and small.

The chestnuts we know, they are such an old joke—
For singers or "jest" notes for bantering folk;
The acorns, of course, grow on corn stalks so slim,
And peanut, no doubt, the Sweet Pea gives us him.

The filberts are named because Bert eats so many.
The almonds because—but Buzz cannot find any;
The girls help while Frog says, "Oh, dear, how they work us!"
But Biffy and Baff think they're having a circus.

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GLOW-WORMS ADORN BIRD NEST

BIRDS build nests pretty well everywhere, with all manner of material. A bare ledge of rock suffices for a sea-bird, a hole in the sand for the ostrich, and a mound of vegetation acts as a natural incubator for the eggs of the brush-turkey; nests of leaves, nests of spiders webs, nests of dainty lichens; nests shaped like cups, like bottles, like hammocks, like sugar-loaves; nests made from a sort of glue from the birds' mouths—there is no end to the variety of nest-making, from the simplest to the most complex.

The smaller the bird, the more brilliant its workmanship as a builder, says an exchange. Some of the humming birds have homes which would charm an artist—nests of silk stolen from webs, and blended with daintily tinted mosses. One bird, the baya of India, actually uses glow-worms to adorn its home. The nest is shaped like one of those

wicker-covered bottles in which salad oil is sold, and hangs from a branch of a tree. Around the bottleneck, which is the entrance to the nest, several little balls of clay are placed, and to each of these a glow-worm is fixed.

The weaver birds weave remarkable structures. Only those who have seen these nests built up piece by piece can understand how clever is the beak which does the weaving. But even these nests become ordinary when contrasted with the swinging cradle made by the tailor-bird. This bird, with only its beak for needle, sews two or three leaves together in the form of a cup, and in this places its nest of wool, hair, and fine grass. It uses thread, which may be either silk, snatched from some caterpillar's cocoons, or pieces of wool or strong vegetable fibers. The bird holes in the edges of the leaves, and threads the binding material through.

The oven-bird of South America collects horsehair and fiber, and with these binds together the walls of the mud house which it builds. This mud house is wonderfully designed. It is built on a firm foundation of hardened mud; it has stout walls, and is covered in with a dome—a most difficult piece of work for a bird working with soft mud without scaffolding. Inside, the home is divided by a stout wall into two compartments, one of which is the nursery, and the other the living room. The nest measures a foot in width, and weighs eight or nine pounds.

LOOKS EASY

Here is an experiment which looks easy, but is really difficult, says the Atlanta Constitution. Hold a ring between thumb and forefinger, at some distance from the boy addressed, and, giving him a stick, ask him to close one eye and try to catch the ring on the stick. This game looks so very simple that any boy is certain he can do it at one thrust. Let him try.

RICH MAN'S START

One of the rich men of our country has recently told how he made his fortune, beginning when a very small boy. He said that he earned his first dollar before he was six years old by buying old bottles at a penny a dozen from other boys, cleaning them with shot, soda and eggshells, and selling them for five cents a dozen. Twice a week he sold his stock, and put his money in the bank, says an exchange.

In the town where the boy lived, in Hungary, the people had to bring all the water they used from the streams nearby. The lad bought a donkey cart, which he rented for four cents a load, and thus added to the money he had in the bank.

When only 12 years of age he began to buy and sell corn. While yet a youth he learned the lumber business. Then he came to America when he was 19, and by continued industry and wise judgment has made a fortune.

HE GOT THEM

George, age 3½, was making a long-promised visit to a gentleman friend of his whose wife he had never met. We told him how he must be nice to the lady and not ask for anything to eat, but assured him that they had fine apples and would give him some, and when they did he could just keep one or two to take home to grandmother.

True to his promise not to ask, but anxious to have the apples appear, George became absorbed in deep thought. The host said, "Well, my man, what are you thinking about?"

George replied, "Well, Aunt Frances said when you did give me some apples I could save some to take to grandma."

EXPLAINED

Lulu was watching her mother working among the flowers. "Mamma, I know why flowers grow," she said: "they want to get out of the dirt."—Lippincott's.

WHY?

WHY do short-tailed birds generally throw their legs out behind them when flying?

Because, being destitute of the steering power usually afforded by the tail, they find a substitute in their long legs, which they throw back to occupy its place; thus they get over the inconvenience of long legs while flying and are compensated for the absence of the tail.

HE DID NOT FORGET

To "join the library" is one of the highest ambitions of the girls and boys in New York. The youngest member of any Carnegie library in the city is said to be Charlie Mulhane of Flatbush, L. I. He is only 5 years of age. When he was 2½ years old he went with his mother to the library one day and asked to take out a book for himself, but the librarian said he would have to wait until he could write his name in order to take out a card. The little boy felt so disappointed that his mother made out an application blank and left it with the librarian, saying in fun that Charlie might come in and sign his name when he learned to write it. Of course his mother forgot all about the incident, but Charlie had never forgotten, and the other day he surprised his family by carrying home a library book. The boy had been to the library, signed his name and taken out the book on his own card.—Christian Advocate.

HIDING A HOLE

Laura Bell was at the front gate when her aunt saw a hole in her black stocking and called to her to return and change the stocking.

Laura looked puzzled and disappointed, as she was late in starting for school. She replied: "Never mind, Aunt, I'll keep that leg behind me."

HOME-MADE BALL

A good baseball may be made at home. You will need some soft kid. The wrists of your mother's old kid gloves will make fine coverings. You also need soft wool yarn for the inside, and this must be packed very tight into the covering. Now to get the proper shape of the ball, for a baseball should be as round as an orange. Take an orange; cut it evenly into quarters numbering them at one end to aid in putting the parts together again.

Now cut your kid exactly like the four pieces of orange peel, then with strong thread sew over and over three seams, thus joining four pieces, but leaving one seam open. In sewing together be careful to place 1 next to 2 and 2 to 3 and 3 to 4, just as they were in the orange. You can use wool raveling for the inside. Any old stocking or soft wool will do. Commence winding it evenly and keep on until it is the size of the kid covering. Then put it in the kid and carefully sew up the remaining side.

A ball made thus is a great delight to the boy who is fond of playing and he has the double pleasure of making and possessing such a toy.—Atlanta Constitution.

WHAT ARE WE?

We are airy little creatures. All of different forms and features. One of us in glass is set. One of us you'll find in jet. A third you'll find in tin. If the fifth you should pursue, It can never fly from you. (Answer—the vowels, a, e, i, o, u.)—Children's Magazine.

ARKANSAS RIVALS

Two little boys in Arkansas were comparing their wealth. Horace, realizing that Lawrence had won a point, said: "Well, there's one thing we have that your folks have not got, and that is a bed in our parlor."

SAND ARTISTS AT BOSCOMBE

(Special to the Monitor)

BOSCOMBE—Boscombe has become the scene of an animated competition between young sand modelers who annually undertake the most ambitious pieces of architecture, sculpture and modeling from life. Each year the number of competitors increases and their work attains to a higher degree of excellence.

Some very remarkable houses, forts and vessels rose out of the sand this year, while one little competitor carried off a prize with models of the King and Queen, which were quite recognizable. Sand is not, even at the best, a kind medium for actual sculpture, and it is

wonderful to see the pluck, enterprise and hard work of the youngsters who shape and model it from 11 o'clock until 3 in the afternoon.

Among the works of skill produced were a representation of Christchurch priory, a model of the Bournemouth undercliff drive and the globe at Swanage. The first prize was carried off by Master Andrews and party who constructed the Needles rocks and lighthouse, while an elephant with tusks, ears and tail won the first in another class, for his modeler, Master H. Petty. The beach fairly bristled with moated castles and medieval bridges, swans, lighthouses and strange animals.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

TRIP TO EUROPE

PLAY this exactly like the old game of "Consequences." Each player must have a small pad that will fit in envelope and a pencil, each sheet on the pad to be numbered, say up to 30. The name of the guest is written at the top of the pad and all are passed in envelopes. The hostess reads the first of the following questions, the players write the answers, put the slip back in envelopes and pass to the next neighbor. The answers are amusing in the extreme. Here are the questions:

1. Date and place of sailing?
2. Steamer?
3. Line?
4. Your most interesting acquaintance on steamer?
5. Under what circumstances did you last see the person?
6. The most interesting sight during the voyage?
7. What birds did you see?
8. The first thing you sighted on approaching land?
9. Date and place of landing?
- 10.

The first souvenir you purchased?

11. The first large city you visited?
12. Language the people spoke?
13. Characteristics of the people?
14. The most novel thing you had to eat?
15. What building did you most admire?
16. What famous picture attracted you most?
17. By what noted artist is it?
18. What city did you next visit?
19. On what lake or river is it?
20. What mountain overlooks it?
21. To what place did you take a coaching trip?
22. Whom did you meet there?
23. Where were they going?
24. What city did you most enjoy visiting?
25. Why?
26. What had you forgotten to bring along which you most missed?
27. The most trying event of the trip?
28. What cablegram of five words called you home suddenly?
29. The nearest port for sailing?
30. How long did it take you to reach home?—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

Picture Puzzle



What kind of baggage?

ANSWER TO DIAGONAL AND WORD SQUARE

1. Ashes; 2. spelt; 3. herse; 4. Elsie; 5. steel; April.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

LITTLE CHINAMEN ARE QUAIN

THE charm of San Francisco's big Chinatown lies in its children. In no other foreign quarter do the Chinese kiddies have such good times as in the Chinatown of San Francisco; not even in their country, in fact, for there the little Chinamen do not have the liberties of Young America, such as they enjoy here.

Since the big fire of 1906 San Francisco has become honestly proud of her Chinese quarter, and the little Mongolians run about, free from the danger of attack by rowdies, who used, now and then, to pull their diminutive pigtail and otherwise torment them. The Chinese are as well-behaved on the streets as Americans, and many more women and children visit the Celestial quarter now than in the past years. Not only the tourists, but many residents as well, go shopping in Chinatown as regularly as in the white shopping district. Almost invariably they stop and talk with the wee Mongols they meet en route. The latter are not so shy as they used to be. In fact, most of them go to an oriental school or kindergarten and can talk good English, with a quaint accent and gestures that make them very entertaining.

Some of them sell li-chee nuts, preserved ginger and chewing gum to white visitors on Dupont street, Chinatown's highway. One of these is the pet of every one, white or yellow, who visits or lives in a Chinese quarter. She is a pert little maid, known as "Ruby"—English for a name you couldn't possibly pronounce. She trots back and forth with her basket, clad in a wondrous braid-appliqued pair of pajamas, a pink bow in her dusky hair. Every one in Chinatown knows Ruby, and it is said that her father and several sisters and brothers live comfortably from the profits of her sales.

Everywhere one goes along Dupont and intersecting streets there are children. At the noon hour they are especially evident. They stand in doorways and munch cakes, or chew bamboo, looking up at you very seriously as you pass. Besides wearing very strange looking costumes, the small children are curiously padded. Some of the infants, who are just able to toddle, look as if a keg had been slipped over their bodies and then covered with the ordinary clothing, which is much the same in the male Chinese, large or small.

As they grow older the colors become more somber, reaching dark gray for every day or black for dressy effects when they are fullgrown. Of course some of the festive robes are quite gorgeous, but these are seldom to be seen to any general extent, except during the Chinese new year season—lasting a fortnight early in February.

Just before the opening of the new year in Chinatown, booths are built in the streets, in which are sold fruits and

flowers, candy, nuts and various little bits of chinaware. Gorgeous lanterns are hung for the night illumination, but the prettiest thing is the sale of fruit tree blossoms. Coming as their new year does, early in February, the Chinese have to send away into the warm valleys for these blossoms. Great branches, some seven and eight feet in length, of cherry, peach and almond blossoms create a bower in these booths and turn Chinatown into fairyland. These blossoms are purchased at once and are carried home or are placed in windows of those shops which are thrown open for the exchange of calls. Presents are made, candy and sweetmeats are eaten and thousands of dollars worth of firecrackers are exploded, great strings of them being set off at one time.—Continued.

NOT GIVING UP

Among some skaters was a boy so small and so evidently a beginner that his frequent mishaps awakened the pity of a tender-hearted, if not wise, spectator.

"Sonny, you are getting all bumped up," she said. "I wouldn't stay on the ice and keep falling down so; I'd just come off and watch the others."

The child looked from his adviser to the shining steel on his feet and answered, half indignantly:

"I didn't get some new skates to give up with; I got 'em to learn how with." Hard tasks are never sent for "to give up with"; they are always intended to awaken strength, skill and courage in learning how to master them.—Exchange.

FASHIONABLE CALL

A little Bee named Beatrice, and an Ant named Antoinette, and a Hee named Henriette.

And as they journeyed through a wood, strange things to them befell:

They met a Wolf named Wolfgram, and a Lion—Lionel;

Up in a tree, a Robin sang; his name was Robin Hood,

And sometimes he was very bad, and sometimes he was good.

A Dickey-bird named Richard also sang aloud in glee.

Until a Hawk named Hawkins made him under shelter flee.

A Phoebe bird named Phoebe, and a large blue Jay named James,

Did teeter on the branches, being tired of other games;

A Whip-poor-will named William, and his wife named Wilhelmina,

Sat looking on with smiles, and ate a friendly-philopina.

A Bobolink named Robert, and a small Jackdaw named John,

With a gay young Wren named Reynold, likewise sat there looking on.

A queer dormouse named Dora, and a frisky Hare named Harry,

Ran swiftly past, and said they really had no time to tarry.

A Lizard named Elizabeth crawled slowly up a tree.

A Gnat named Nathan flew about so happy and so free.

And in the brook, a Polly-wog named Polly swam about;

A Fish named Phineas was there; no one could get him out.

An Elephant named Eleanor, a Horse—Napoleon—

Came strolling up to see if there was ought to feed upon.

In looking at these sights much time our travelers did spend,

And so, 'twas long before at last they reached their journey's end.

A Young Chick named Chiquita said: "O, Henriette's away;

Too late you've tapped upon her Coop—she's out in her Coupe!"

So the little Bee named Beatrice, and the Ant named Antoinette,

Politely left their calling cards along with their regret.

—Blanche Elizabeth Wade.

♦♦♦

LEAF SCRAP-BOOK

Let the small boy make a leaf scrap-book which will remind him all winter of the glow of the fall days. Cut a number of sheets of paper—either heavy brown wrapping paper or drawing paper—into scrap-book leaves measuring seven by nine inches. Then spend an afternoon in the woods or in the park collecting maple leaves, large and small, oak, ivy, beech, birch and elm leaves in as great a variety of color as possible.

Provide the lad with a finely pointed lead-pencil and a box containing colored crayons, red, orange, yellow and brown, and he is ready for the hand-work of making the scrap-book. A leaf is laid in the center of each sheet of paper and the child holds it in place with one hand as he draws around it with his pencil.

Removing it, he fills in the outline with color, reproducing as closely as possible the tints of the original leaf. Beautiful color effects may be obtained by using one crayon over the other, a splash of yellow on a red leaf, a dash of orange or red to light a dull brown leaf. The sheets of paper are bound together by means of ribbon or paper fasteners, making a really beautiful book.—Delin-eator.

GOING TO SCHOOL

"His curls are cut. Now, Freddy, come And put away your life and dream. You're big enough to go to school And learn to mind the teacher's rule.

Three hearty cheers for mamma's boy, He's put in order every toy.

You'll be a strong, tall man some day, So study now as well as play."

God bless the children on the street Who march to school with untired feet. The morning greets your smiling face With day dreams and a tender grace.

—Advance.

TIRED OF SEA

Walter had been on the ocean a day and night, and when land appeared, he said, "O mamma, I'm so glad to see the dirt again!"—Exchange.

WONDERS OF NATURE

XXIX.—ROCKS IN CASTLE SHAPES

(Cut out these Saturday articles and make a Wonder Book.)

One finds much picturesque scenery in western Texas. The Alpine range attains an altitude of 5000 feet. An elevated plateau extends into Mexico, where it is flanked, 60 miles south of the Rio Grande, by the Santa Rosa mountains. The Rio Grande cuts through this country from west to east, and 25 miles south of it the Santiago river does the same thing. The Pecos and Devil rivers cut this plateau in its upper half, from north to south. They run parallel to each other, and empty into the Rio Grande. All the river courses are practically canyons, through which the water from springs flows in a constant, clear stream. The bottoms are full of timber. Many pines trees of great size and age grow there.

The canyons, especially on the American side, are grand, and in places are walled hundreds of feet high. Some of these walls have a castle appearance, great pillars of stone standing in giant rows, as though carved by man. Swallows nest by thousands in caves in the canyon walls.

Castle canyon in western Texas, where the canyon walls along the Rio Grande have the form of giant pillars

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TOMORROW "IS" OR "WILL BE"

VARIOUS critics of English usage have made ineffectual attempts to determine definitely whether we should say "tomorrow is Sunday" or "tomorrow will be Sunday." Those who favor the former expression maintain with some what uncertain logic that it is ridiculous to say "tomorrow will be Sunday," because when Sunday comes it is not "tomorrow" but "today." These critics would probably object for similar reasons to the expression "yesterday was Friday," because when Friday existed it was "today," not "yesterday."

The supporters of the form "tomorrow will be Sunday" condemn "tomorrow is Sunday" because "is" can refer only to things that exist, and as "tomorrow" does not exist "is" must be rejected. As no one has thus far volunteered to de-

fend the expression "tomorrow was Sunday," we are likely to conclude that tomorrow never was, is not, and never will be anything. Perhaps we may find a moral in this, entirely apart from the question of English usage.

When Tennyson in his early manhood published the volume of his "Poems" dated 1833 he included a little "Song" which he wisely suppressed in every subsequent authorized edition of his works. It began

"Who can say
Why today
Tomorrow will be Yesterday?"

If it is true, as the poet seems to take for granted, that "tomorrow today will be yesterday," it is equally true that "yesterday today was tomorrow." Certain critics will object that "today" can exist in the present only; it was nothing yesterday and will be nothing tomorrow. They will likewise emphasize the absurdity of saying that anything "was tomorrow" or "will be yesterday." There appears to be no satisfactory way of phrasing the ideas conveyed in those brief sentences except by some roundabout process of substitution that had better be left unattempted.

In the present dilemma we may safely say either "tomorrow is Sunday" or "tomorrow will be Sunday," if we wish to lay stress upon the idea that Sunday is the coming day. "Is" should be used in preference to "will be." If, however, we have in mind the casual passing of time without attaching any particular significance to the name of the day that is to follow today, we should use "will be."

Ladies' Home Journal.

PURPLE COUNTRY

"O mamma!" "Well, Bess?" "A little girl in our room at school came from Romania! Just think of being born away up in that little purple spot on the map!"—Youths Companion.

BOY SCOUTS DO USEFUL THINGS

EDWARD SPANHOOF, teacher in St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., and scout master, registered with the Boy Scouts of America, has got the boys interested in clearing and conquering brown tail moths, says an exchange. Prominent citizens of Concord, who are interested in forestry, gladly have furnished the money to pay the boys, and already thousands of the moths' nests have been destroyed.

The boy scouts of Chicago are aiding the city authorities in a fight against the tussock moth. J. H. Prost, city forester of Chicago, has made arrangements with H. H. Simmons, field secretary of

the Boy Scouts of America, by which the boys will be organized into a systematic search for the pests. The boys will be supplied with hand sprayers and will hunt for the insects and the cocoons on the trunks of the trees.

The boy scouts in Jersey are fighting the mosquitoes. Out in Kansas they are trying to clear off the flies. In New Hampshire and Ohio the scouts are doing everything possible to protect the birds. In almost every state in the Union they are planting trees. Boys like to help the firemen, and the police, realizing that a boy's help is much better than his annoyance, are training the boys in police work and various activities.

MEANINGS OF WORDS DIFFER

HOMELY primarily means pertaining to home. With us it has come to stand for something unattractive or ugly.

It is not considered complimentary, especially when used to describe a woman. In England, on the contrary, it retains its original meaning and is defined by the word domestic. It is intended to convey a compliment, when applied to an English woman. There are a number of words used in an entirely different sense by our English neighbors and ourselves.

A "spool of cotton" is not to be found in London—but a "reel of thread" is easily available. It will save time to go to that city provided with that article, or to learn what to call things before going shopping over there.

Beware of uttering the word "waiter" except to designate the attendant who serves you. A waiter is a human being and a tray is the platter on which your meals are handed about. Do not make the mistake of using one for the other.

Our use of "cracker" is puzzling to our British friends. With them it does not apply to anything eatable. A "cracker" is a powder-filled explosive—nothing else. "Biscuit" is the proper word for an article of diet.

"Ride" and "drive" have distinctive uses in the two countries. "Riding" means exercise on horseback, exclusively, with the British, and they use the word "driving" when the outing is

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FIRST RECORD OF NAVIGATION AROUND PITTSBURGH SHOWN IN OLD DIARY OF 1756

"The first record of use of the waters around Pittsburgh for transportation purposes," says the Pittsburgh Gazette Times, "aside from the canoes of the Indians and the bateaux of the French in exclusively military maneuvers, is an entry in the diary of John McKinley, who was a prisoner in Ft. Duquesne in 1756, to the effect that 30 bateaux had come up the Ohio river from the Mississippi bringing corn, peas, flour and pork—of course for the use of the garrison.

"In 1761 William Ramsey built a double-keel boat at Ft. Pitt, which, according to an account left by James Kenney, a fur trader, was propelled by a paddle wheel turned by a treadle worked by foot power. No doubt this was the original of the thousands of paddle-wheel vessels which have since that early date traversed the waters of the three rivers.

"Boat building was the earliest important industry of this city, and of other places on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, and it never lost its profitable prominence until crippled by the railroads. The opening of the Ohio territory in 1787 had great effect in stimulating immigration to the west, and

thousands of these western home-hunters passed through Pittsburgh. Many of them bought boats here with which to transport their families and goods down the Ohio and up its tributaries. All were propelled by sails or oars.

First Steamboat in 1811

"The first application of steam power to a river boat west of the Alleghenies was made in this city in 1811 by Robert Fulton, Chancellor Livingston and Nicholas J. Roosevelt, who successfully built the New Orleans.

"Other early steamboats built in Pittsburgh were the Comet, a stern wheeler of 25 tons, in 1812-13; the Vesuvius and Etna in 1813-14; the Enterprise, 45 tons, in 1814; the Franklin, 125 tons, the Oliver Evans, 75 tons, and the Harriet, 40 tons, in 1816; the Expedition, 120 tons, and the Independence, 50 tons, in 1818; the Western Engineer in 1819.

"The Vesuvius was taken to New Orleans and while in the trade there was burned in 1816, the loss of both steamer and cargo being estimated at \$200,000. The Enterprise, which was the fourth steamboat, was built at Brownsville. She made two trips to Louisville in 1814, and on Dec. 1 of that year left Pittsburgh for New Orleans with a cargo of cannon and guns for General Jackson's army. At New Orleans she was used as a military transport and took part in the operations around that city. This vessel was the first one to go from Brownsville to the mouth of the Mississippi and return. The journey upstream from New Orleans to Brownsville was made in 54 days, of which 20 days were consumed at different places in loading and unloading freight.

"The Independence of Pittsburgh was the first steamer to ascend the Missouri river. The Western Engineer of Pittsburgh was the first steamer to reach Council Bluffs, 650 miles above St. Louis. The Enterprise was also the first steamer to reach the Red river.

"Other rivers to be navigated by vessels built in Pittsburgh were the Allegheny, Youghiogheny, Muskingum, Cumberland, Tennessee, Illinois and Wabash. The system of handling tows by pushing was first devised and operated in Pittsburgh.

Steps for Improvement

"In 1832 Andrew Stewart of Uniontown, a member of Congress, tried to induce the national government to improve the Monongahela, but without success. He was one of the most far-seeing public men of his time. He did succeed, however, in getting from the government a survey by William Howard, who reported favorably to the building of eight four-foot dams or lifts, which it was thought would carry the improvement from Pittsburgh to Brownsville; but Mr. Stewart was never able to get any further action.

"As time passed, however, it became more and more apparent that the river would have to be 'improved,' so on

March 31, 1836, the Pennsylvania Legislature passed an act chartering the Monongahela Navigation Company, with authority to slackwater the stream by locks and dams from Pittsburgh to the Virginia line. The capital stock was \$300,000, with privilege to the company to increase this sum as it might deem proper. In 1840 the subscriptions from various sources amounted to \$258,100, but much of this was never paid, one of the defaulting subscribers being the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, which had been obligated under its charter for \$100,000. But of this it only paid \$50,000, the second \$50,000 failing to materialize because the bank "went up." The state paid its subscription of \$100,000 by issuing bonds to the company, and these were sold below par, occasioning further loss.

"But despite all the financial difficulties, the river was improved 54 miles to Brownsville, by 1844-45, and its benefits and advantages to the public proved incalculable. The state had sold its stock in the enterprise, of which private capital had taken hold. The river did an immense business carrying freight and passengers to Brownsville, there to go over the national pike, until 1852, when the Pennsylvania railroad began to serve this community with more speed and better facilities. But the slackwater system has always remained essential to the coal traffic, and also to local freight and passenger traffic which the railway lines on both the Monongahela and the Youghiogheny river could not wholly control.

"The Youghiogheny was improved by two dams and locks in 1851 as far as West Newton, but these, being of flimsy construction, were swept away in 1865. They were never replaced, but the agitation for improvement by the national government has been so persistent that the government has made an appropriation with which to begin the work which will make the "Yough" navigable for commerce to West Newton.

"The great coal mine owners and operators were always restless because of the large sums of money they had to pay annually in tolls to the Monongahela Navigation Company to get their boats and tows through the locks, and their agitation for the purchase of the works of the company by the federal government and the making of them free to all who might choose to use them, never ceased. The government bought the entire navigation system in July 1897, paying therefor \$3,761,000. No tolls have since been exacted of traffic on the river.

"The freeing through purchase of this navigation system involved seven locks and dams between Pittsburgh and Greensboro, in Greene county, not far from the West Virginia state line. Since then the government has constructed eight additional locks and dams, and these carry slackwater to the forks of the Monongahela, two miles above Fairmont, and 130 miles above Pittsburgh, where the Tygart Valley river and the West Fork river unite to form the Monongahela."

BOYS OF TWO NATIONS SHOWN HOW TO SWIM



HEBDEN H. CORSAN

Hebden H. Corsan Is Young Canadian Who Tours All North America for Y. M. C. A. Swimming Work

CRAWL STROKE IS NOW WELL KNOWN

TORONTO, Ont.—Not often does a young man become so proficient in any line of sport at the age 19 that he is in demand as an instructor practically all over this continent. Such, however, is the remarkable and unique record achieved by Hebden H. Corsan, expert swimmer of this city, and a native Canadian.

Mr. Corsan has just returned from his second annual tour of Canada and the United States in the capacity of swimming instructor of the Y. M. C. A.'s of the continent, having visited in the course of his travels, which covered 12 months, every state in the Union except Montana and Utah, and points in Canada from Labrador to Victoria, B. C. Mr. Corsan admitted to your correspondent that at first he had difficulty in acquiring the art, but that later on it all seemed to come to him naturally, which should be encouraging to beginners everywhere. Today Hebden H. Corsan swims in 52 different ways, and is known among his associates as the "human fish."

The particular stroke which is made a specialty of on the travel tours is known as the "Corsan crawl," which is designed especially for speed, without being fatiguing, and without being difficult to learn. This stroke is said to be superior to either the Australian or American crawl, and is probably better known in Chicago, New York and other American cities than it is here.

It was worked out by Mr. Corsan, Sr., who is swimming instructor at the University of Toronto, but who spends several months each year instructing across the line, where his methods have won approval among the leading experts. He has recently filled a two weeks' engagement at Chicago for \$500, teaching his method of crawl swimming to the Amateur Athletic Federation instructors.

In the United States alone last year, father and son taught 30,000 boys and young men to swim. This year's totals on Hebden Corsan's tour have not yet been compiled, but figures for some of the places are available, and it is interesting to note that at Worcester, Mass., in one week 2400 boys were taught to swim, at Winnipeg 1200 were taught in one week, while in four months on the Pacific coast 7000 mastered the art under Mr. Corsan's instruction.

The method usually pursued in each place is for the local Y. M. C. A. to cooperate with the public schools, and invitations are sent to the schools, and boys who cannot swim are dismissed in classes of 30, each under a leader, and march to the Y. M. C. A. swimming tank. Here each class is given 20 minutes instruction, and classes are held daily, frequently from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Each boy is given two lessons, which are generally found sufficient.

Statistics show that 50 per cent of the boys learn to swim 50 feet in the week, and 95 per cent learn to swim 100 feet or more. Each boy who learns to swim 50 feet is awarded a round silver button by the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. The fund for providing these buttons is generously furnished by Mr. Pratt of the Pratt Institute of New York city, and Mr. Kemmerer, a mining man of Wyoming. Last year 30,000 of these buttons were awarded.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE selected editorial comments to-day deal with the reciprocity campaign in Canada which ends Sept. 21.

NEW YORK HERALD.—Less than a week remains before the voters of Canada will register their will on reciprocity at the polls, but already the signs of Liberal success are so plentiful as to be almost overwhelming. With Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Liberal associates making a brilliant canvass from one coast to the other, the Conservatives seem to have lost most of their aggressiveness.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.—Unterrified by the annexation scarecrow, the Canadian trades congress' executive committee has declared warmly in favor of closer trade relations with the best part of the North American continent. The case has not been better stated than in the committee's words: "Reciprocity has long been recognized in the international trade union movement, and we see no danger to anything but the pockets of a few interested capitalists in permitting the people of the two countries to swap knives, if they see fit to do so, without the intervention of a horde of customs officials."

TORONTO GLOBE.—Some workmen may be deceived by the superficially plausible arguments in favor of trade obstruction. But the leaders who have given serious attention to the economic questions affecting their special interests can clearly discern the effect of suppressing or obstructing commerce. They recognize in the pending change a measure of relief from needless burdens.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.—The election on Sept. 21 will be found turning on the annexation cry. How far the

DEMAND FOR AUTOS AFFECTING BUSINESS SAYS A U. S. CONSUL

WASHINGTON — Albert Halstead, United States consul at Birmingham, Eng., has sent an interesting report to the department of commerce and labor concerning the effect the automobile is having on other business in the United Kingdom. Mr. Halstead is a son of Murat Halstead, the Ohio journalist of a former day, and has been in the consular service for half a dozen years. Previously he had been a correspondent in this city for several Ohio newspapers. Mr. Halstead says that while the increased use of the automobile in England has brought prosperity to the automobile and cycle makers, as well as to those who deal in accessories, it has apparently had a detrimental effect on other lines of business. One of the leading house painters and decorators in Birmingham tells him that the people of England are spending their money for automobiles and their upkeep and not for the redecoration and repainting of their houses.

"For example," says Mr. Halstead, "it was stated that there was customary at regular intervals to have the house done over inside, the owners are now contenting themselves with rewhitening the ceilings and such other work as is necessary to prevent the property from deteriorating. People here are living more in hotels and on the roads. This is confirmed by the head of the largest furniture and house-furnishing house in the Midlands, who says that the furniture trade has been seriously affected by the desire of the people to have automobiles.

"People are spending less time at home, caring less for the attractiveness of home, and devoting their surplus money, and even more than their surplus, to the purchase of automobiles and their upkeep. Many are purchasing cars without any idea as to the cost of their maintenance and the loss through depreciation. It is believed by British merchants that inasmuch as the English people are essentially a home-loving people, the present inclination will eventually subside.

"Real estate agents state that there has been a decided tendency for people who do not own their own homes and even for some who do to take smaller houses and to spend the consequent saving in the purchase and maintenance of automobiles. The theaters make the same complaint, as do the dealers in musical instruments, while book-sellers and dealers in men's and women's clothing and costume makers, also find the motor car and the motor cycle a bar to trade.

"Of course, the great majority of the British people do not have incomes which warrant indulgence in motor cars, and these people continue to take a pardonable pride in their homes, but at the same time it is evident that the increased cost of living has had its influence on all classes of the people."

well-known story of the Scandinavian traveler who, safely on board of a departing ship, shouted to his traveling companion who reached the dock after the ship was well away from the wharf: "Yump, Yump, Yump. You can make it in a couple of yumps!" It is evident that what "Yump" needed to make his purposes win was not to be found in his ability to make extraordinary "yumps," but in the old-fashioned virtue of being on time. So it is that even the "genius" wins not because of his extraordinary gifts of intellect, but because of his substantial ballast that enables him to go safely forward with his sails widespread.

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Thursday, September 28, 1911
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BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

Canadians have been led to believe in Champ Clark's argument that annexation is the logic of reciprocity, or how far they may have been led to fear, by the leaders of the Conservative party, that the Greeks are the most to be distrusted when they come bearing gifts, is problematical. We are not sufficiently familiar with the politics of Canada to hazard a guess as to that. But there can be no doubt that the Canadian's shrewd business sense has led him to see that there is something in reciprocity for him.

TORONTO MAIL AND EMPIRE.—If the Knox-Fielding pact were established our neighbors would turn to account every opening it would give them to meddle in our affairs and to exact more than it conveyed to them. Our safety and our interest lie in keeping our affairs free from entanglements with those of the United States.

WORCESTER TELEGRAM.—Americans are wondering what those less than 2,000,000 Canadian voters are going to do about shaping the future history of the entire North American continent. They are a smaller force, by comparison, than the famous 600 who went gallantly to battle and never came back.

MANITOBA FREE PRESS.—The reciprocity agreement is being grotesquely misrepresented, an organized hushhalloo of pseudo loyalist distress about Canada and the empire is being kept up by sordid self-interest, and everything else that can be resorted to is being brought into play, in the hope of preventing, if possible, the appeal of the reciprocity agreement to the reason of the Canadian people from being heard.

CINCINNATI STAR.—It may seem a little curious that the enemies of reciprocity in the United States based their argument against the Canadian agreement on the ground that it would spell ruin for the American farmer, while

the enemies of Laurier up in Canada are against it for the same reason, reversely applied. Bitterness has been added to the fight against reciprocity in Canada by the injection of the annexation cry. But it is to be hoped that in the end buncombe will not achieve larger results north of the international boundary than it did in Washington.

NEW YORK AMERICAN.—It is a campaign of progress in a progressive age, against a campaign of apathy in a growing country. How can the common sense of a commercial people hesitate between going forward and standing still? The common sense of Canada does not hesitate. The majority of its people favor reciprocity of trade with the great people who in good faith have offered it to them.

ST. JOHN DAILY TELEGRAPH.—The Laurier administration will sweep New Brunswick, and in the next House of Commons Sir Wilfrid will have a majority probably greater than any in his wonderful career.

EXPERTS TO STUDY FIRE APPARATUS

NEW YORK.—The fire department apparatus board, made up of Deputy Commissioner Philip P. Farlow, Chief Kenyon, Battalion Chief John P. Howe and Capt. Charles Demarest, foreman in charge of the repair department, left Friday for Milwaukee, Wis., to attend the national convention of fire chiefs, from Sept. 19 to 23, and inspect the exhibition of 50 types of automobile fire-fighting apparatus.

This exhibition will be of particular interest to the New York delegation, as it will help them decide how to expend the \$750,000 for the 150 pieces of fire-fighting equipment which the department anticipates having in use before the end of 1912.

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The hunter's coveted trophy is the head of the bull moose. The finest specimens are found in the country along the line of the Canadian Pacific, which abounds in big game of all kinds from Grizzly to Caribou. The waters teem with fish, from the fighting maskinonge to the plucky bass.
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BURLINGTON, Vt.—A gathering of educators will participate in the installation of Dr. Guy Potter Benton as president of the University of Vermont and in the educational conference to be held in connection with this event on Oct. 5 and 6. One of the speakers will be James S. Sherman, Vice-President. Governor Meade will administer the oath of office.

Among those who will take part in the conference will be Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale; William O. Thompson, president of the Ohio State University, and many other noted educators.

PLAN TO BUILD CANYON DAM
STOCKTON, Cal.—It is proposed to build a concrete dam across the Calaveras canyon at a point six miles above Jenny Lind. This will form a natural reservoir which will impound 80,000 acre feet of water. The water can be used for irrigation purposes in the summer.

SCOPE OF FARM WOMEN'S CONGRESS TO BE EXTENSIVE

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Among the speakers on the program are Prof. W. M. Hays, assistant secretary of agriculture, an authority on rural school work, and the Rev. Warren H. Wilson of New York, a worker in rural churches. Practical farm women from throughout the entire country are notifying their intention to take part in the proceedings.

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

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New two and three room Suites, Bath and Kitchenette. Modern in every way, hardwood floors, open plumbing, electric lights, continuous hot water, steam heat, elevator and janitor service.

2 Westland Ave., cor. Massachusetts Ave.

Apply to janitor on premises or Williams & Bangs, 18 Tremont st.

HUNTINGTON AVENUE

No. 156. Suite of six rooms and bath.
No. 187. Suite of eight rooms and bath.
No. 224. Suite of eight rooms and bath.
No. 149 Massachusetts Ave. Suite of six rooms and bath.

Nos. 827 and 845 Boylston St. Suites of eight rooms and bath.

Apply to Janitor, or CABOT, CABOT & FORBES, 60 State St. Tel. Main 5427.

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Cor. Clarendon and Boylston Sts., COPELY SQUARE.

Very attractive suite of 2 rooms and bath. All modern conveniences. Apply to

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Modern Housekeeping Apartments

429 BROOKLINE AVENUE, BOSTON.

1, 2 and 3 rooms, with buffet and bath; steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor service. Rents \$22 to \$29. 429 Brookline Avenue, Boston.

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729 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Tel. Hay. 3465-W.

Or Janitor on premises.

NEW APARTMENTS

SUITE of 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath, con. hot water, elevator and janitor service, in Back Bay, South and West Ends, Allston and Brookline. Apply direct to owner, L. V. NILES, 60 State St.

BROOKLINE APARTMENTS

TO LET—7 and 8 sunny rooms, 2 bathrooms, piazzas, 4 rooms on front, finished modern and artistic; convenient and splendid location. A. C. CHISHOLM, 1090 Beacon St., Tel. connection.

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SEVEN ROOM APARTMENT, in quiet neighborhood, convenient to all car lines, corner suite. Heat, hot water, janitor service. Apply to J. B. HOWLETT & CO., 21 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

UPPER APARTMENT of a two-family house; eight rooms and bath; piazzas back and front; excellent location; rent \$35. 121 Magazine street, Telephone Brookline 2224.

CAMBRIDGE, No. 7 Linnean st., in private family, suite of 2 rooms, with private bath and piazza; 2 single rooms with private bath, open broilers, large closets.

TO LET—1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; steam heated; continuous hot water. Apply to E. J. LEWIS, 260 Huntington Ave., Tel. B. 1941-2.

WANT—A two-family house with bath and heat furnished; location desirable. MANSSECK, 4 Curtis st., West Somerville, Mass.

BROOKLINE—6 rooms and bath, 48 Kent st.; steam heat; cont. hot water; rent \$55. Mr. C. 104 Friend st., Boston, Tel. 51 Hay.

COMPLETELY furnished apart., linen, silver, 41 Elmwood st., suite 2, to 2 p. m.; 18 Westland ave., suite 2, to 2 p. m.

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Our lists include all the desirable suites and apartments to let in Brookline—house-keeping, non-housekeeping or light house-keeping. Rentals within reach of all.

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Coolidge Corner and Brookline Village
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Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation and Moved In and Out of the City.

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Apartments of five and seven rooms, \$800 to \$1200.

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Apartments of eight large, bright rooms, \$850 to \$1200.

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Cor. Massachusetts and Huntington Aves.
Desirable offices and studios.

Apply on the premises or to
Edward Peirce
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THE ERICSON
373 Commonwealth Ave.
Two doors from Massachusetts Avenue car lines.
Two rooms with bathroom
Three rooms with bathroom
Five rooms with 2 bathrooms
The Ericson with its attractively furnished apartments and its especially good American plan table provides a most comfortable and satisfactory winter home.

J. C. WHITE, Mgr., or J. D. Hardy, 10 High street, June, Summer.

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At the entrance to and overlooking the beautiful Back Bay Fens, 2 sunny rooms of 8 rooms, with bath, steam modern improvements. Rent moderate. Apply to

ALBERT GEIGER, JR.,
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APARTMENTS with all conveniences, 5 to 8 rooms, \$23 to \$60 per mo. Also LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, 1, 2 and 3 rooms with buffet and bath. List mailed on application.

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Melvetia Chambers

2-ROOM SUITES
Kitchenette, gas range, ice chest, private bath, gas and electricity. Steam heat, hot water and elevator. References. \$20-\$30 Per Month

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NEW APARTMENTS
Eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Many large closets. VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION
Runkle School District
Apply Room 327, 53 State St.
Phone 7000 Main.

BACK BAY FENS

JUST FINISHED—Handsome block of 2, 3 and 4-room suites, large kitchens and kitchenettes; every modern improvement, including electric passenger elevator and vacuum cleaning; a delightful location. Apply on premises, 177 BROADWAY, HALL, 25 Peterborough St., Back Bay Fens.

THE LONGFORD, 560 Columbia rd., Upper Corner. For rent, in modern fireproof building, very nicely appointed suites of 2, 3 and 4 rooms each, with bath and water and janitor service; outside light, sunny rooms, 17 minutes from State st.; modern terms; open for inspection daily. Apply to Janitor or GEORGE F. COLE, 18 Tremont st., room 610.

APARTMENTS BROOKLINE AND BOSTON

Having a large number of houses, shall be glad to show to parties interested. MRS. A. B. SLADE,
Tel. 4925-7, 10 Hay.

BEACON ST. BROOKLINE

Apartment on sunny side, with modern improvements; steam heat and janitor service. Very moderate rent. ROBERT D. HOELT, 7 Water st.

BACK BAY SUITES

Two to 3 rooms, rents \$15 to \$60. FLEMING BROS., 168 Mass. ave.

835 DESIRABLE APARTMENT

Symphony hall location, 5 rooms, bath, all improvements, 329 Massachusetts ave., 10 to 12.

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No water bills to pay. We have for rent a desirable 6-room apartment, with bath, open plumbing, gas and electric lights, gas range, hardwood floors, screens, shades, steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor service. Location near Commonwealth ave., Allston. Will make reasonable rent to desirable tenant. ATWOOD, PATTEE & POTTER, 27 School st., Boston, Tel. 715, 716 Main.

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PRATTON'S OFFICE for part of day, from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., preferred. Address 7 3/4, Monitor Office.

ALLSTON, 12 IDLEWILD ST.

Pleasant room in private family; steam heat, continuous hot water. Tel. B. 4336-W.

A LADY having a nice quiet home would like to rent a few rooms to business people. Tel. Rox. 3675-M.

BEACON ST., 581, cor. Charlesgate West, near Mass. ave.—Large and small, square rooms, for business women, fireplace, good closets, new baths; meals nearby; a quiet home for refined people desiring permanent quarters; telephone; tourists accommodated.

BROOKLINE, 222 Washington st.—Square side room; good size, modern conveniences, small family, near cars, good location.

BROOKLINE, 62 Cypress st.—Rooms, quiet, refined home; steam heat; fine board next house; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. 387-M.

CUMBERLAND ST., 18—Newly furnished rooms, open plumbing; breakfast if desired. Telephone. Tourists accommodated.

DORCHESTER—A pleasant room on a nice street, within 3 min. of steam and electric cars. Tel. Dor. 572-5. Address 2 1/2, Monitor Office.

FENWAY—Large, airy, modern rooms, overlooking Fenway; gentlemen, ref. req.; private family, 14 Fenway st., Tel. B. B. 259.

GAINSBORO ST., 115—Two nice front rooms, single or in suite; permanency desired. Apply HOLBROOK, 108 Gainsboro st.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 103, suite 3—Desirable, newly furnished rooms for housewife or woman; references exchanged.

GAINSBORO ST., 84
Suite 2 2 front rooms; large closets; steam heat; modern, pleasant apartment.

GAINSBORO ST., 105, suite 1, well furnished and well equipped rooms, all modern conveniences, near cars, board opposite.

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Sunny front rooms, large and small; nicely furnished; steam heat; telephone.

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NEWBURY ST., 9—Overlooking Public Garden, lovely front room; hot and cold water; tel.; tourists accommodated. Ref. req.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS—Also 3 rooms, unfurnished. Suite 2, 102 Gainsboro st.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 215, suite 3—Unfurnished or furnished, large parlor and side room; modern; c. h. water. Tel. B. 4, 801.

OPPOSITE CHESTER PARK
MANS. AVE., 552—Square and side rooms, steam heated and continuous hot water, electric and gas lighting.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 125, cor. Cumberland and St. Lawrence—Large, clean, airy, excellent board. Tel. B. B. 517-M.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 106—Furnished rooms for professional and business people; tourists accommodated. Phone B. B. 533-M.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 76—Desirable rooms, exceptionally clean, airy, clean and homelike; good locality; no musical students.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 47—Very desirable furnished rooms; private family; hot water; tel.; cont. hot water; ref.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 72—Finely furnished rooms, first-class table board. Telephone B. B. 4238-M.

TURIST'S visiting Boston will find home-like rooms with Mrs. Taylor, 158 Huntington ave., Tel. B. B. 891.

WESTLAND AVE., 12, Suite 2—Attractive side room to rent in adult family of two; business woman preferred; price moderate. Tel. B. B. 408.

WESTLAND AVE., 45, SUITE 4—Desirable room, with or without board, for business people; c. h. w., tel., steam heat.

WESTLAND AVE., 2, suite 37, opp. Sydney Hall, well furnished, parlor, c. h. w., st. heat, kitchen privileges, elev., ref.

WESTLAND AVE., 78—Suite 1—Front and back parlor, fur.; steam heat, continuous hot water; references.

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Important to Young Women
Young women coming to Boston to work or study will find a place to live, with all conveniences, in the Franklin Square House (Home for Young Women) before they leave home. A maximum of comfort and safety at a minimum of cost. All at the House, 11 East Newton st., Boston, Superintendent, MRS. ALICE GRAY TELLE.

ATBURNDALE—Elegant residence section; beautiful sunny rms.; w. floors; mod. imp.; fireplaces; near golf links, trolley and st. car; excellent table; splendidly furnished. 230 Woodland rd. Tel. N. W. 519.

FENWAY—On car line family of two adults will take gentleman, light, sunny room, with all home comforts. Address 1 1/2, Brookline Office.

ROOMS—NEWTON

DESIRABLE ROOMS may be had in pleasant residential street 2 minutes from trolley cars; 5 minutes from steam. MRS. H. L. MOVER, 9 Eldridge st.

ROOMS—SPRINGFIELD

SPRING STREET, 86
Steam-heated room. Private home. Tel. 753-1.

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CENTRAL PARK WEST, 371, cor. 97th st.—Single and double rooms; table board; dining room top floor; elevator service; summer rates. Tel. D. 1018.

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YOUNG business woman desires room between 25th and 35th st., East Side, N. Y. Address N. Y. 2633 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

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FOR RENT—Rooms for rent with private family. 1335 East Fifth street, Chicago.

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BERLIN, Germany—An American lady having an attractive home, would receive 3 or 4 paying guests. MRS. E. FOTTELE, 28 Helmstedter st., Wilmersdorf.

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ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat, arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences. J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

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24 BUSHEL'S kindling wood, \$2; best quality coal; fireplace wood, RESCUE MISSION, 65 W. Dedham st. Tel. con.

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WHILE THEY LAST

We GUARANTEE the following to be as represented: Goodrich, Goodyear, Diamond and Firestone second and rebuilt shoes.

Absolutely the best values in Boston.

2—32x4 Clincher.....\$9.00
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Also a few inner tubes, all the very best manufactured, which we offer for a few days at very attractive prices. Sizes from 34x4 to 36x5. Price \$3 to \$4.50.

HUB VULCANIZING CO.
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On purchase of new ones, size 31x3 upwards, S. H. tires and tubes, all sizes. Vulcanizing and retreading. All work guaranteed.

GEO. COLLINS, 284 Columbus Ave.

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Call and see our fine stock of new and GOOD second-hand Shoes and Tubes. Repairs fully GUARANTEED.

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Sterling, Eagle, Waterman, Reynolds and Eldridge ENGINES. Designing & Brokerage. Motor Boat Supplies. Arthur P. Homer, BOSTON.

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BICYCLES, all sizes, \$10; Chainless, \$15; Racer, \$20; Folding, \$25; Motor cycle, building and repairing. Catalog free. 817 M. Columbus ave., Boston.

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Singer's Bleachery
Lawrence Building, cor. West and Tremont Sts., Boston.

Ladies' Straw, Felt and Beaver Hats remodeled into latest styles. Men's Soft and Stiff Hats rebuffed and trimmed.

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WE ARE NOW SHOWING NEW TOG-GETHER FOR FALL WEAR AND INVITE YOUR INSPECTION. Phone B. B. 2877-M.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES RESHARPENED. 15 cents. AMERICAN SHARPENING CO., 333 Washington st., room 2.

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RICHARD L. KANE, Successor to J. F. Connell, Tailor. Cleansing, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments. 1631 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 2412 Brookline.

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WITH THE GLOBE Extension Compasses you can draw one or more circles of any radius. All kinds of drawing instruments, pens, pencils, etc. E. G. GOVE, Lock Box 1081, Boston, Mass.

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Research work; family trees prepared; eligibility to patriotic societies a specialty; terms on application. Arborway Court, Forest Hills, Mass.

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CARL J. JOHNSON
Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker
Estimates cheerfully given
1625 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE

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HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF 2ND HAND FURNITURE AND STOVE. CALL FRANKLIN TELLE, 377 TREMONT ST., TEL. TREMONT 983.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Old-fashioned black walnut and birch chest sofa 75 years old, \$12. MRS. L. A. BRAGG, 317 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE

All kinds store fixtures, refrigerators, new and 2nd hand. Whitman Co., Sullivan sq.

SHOPPING—NEW YORK

THE SHOPPING STUDIO, 247 West 76th st., NEW YORK CITY. Shopping of all kinds for or with customers; satisfaction guaranteed; NO CHARGE; booklet sent.

NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
STATE PRIMARY
Board of Election Commissioners,
100 Summer Street,
Boston, Sept. 16, 1911.

In accordance with the provisions of law notice is hereby given that meetings of the members of the Democratic, Republican, Prohibition and Progressive parties in this city, qualified to vote, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the Twenty-Sixth Day of September, 1911

and all such members will, on such date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for candidates for nomination for election of officers and for Members of State Committee and Ward Committees for the ensuing year and for Delegates to the State Convention.

The polls at said meetings will be open at 6 o'clock A. M. and will close at 4 o'clock P. M.

Ten copies of locations of polling places of each ward are posted in public places in each precinct, and information as to such places may also

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Your advertisement to 4330 B. B.
or, if preferred, a representative
will call to discuss advertising

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Coolidge's Corner
4470 Oxford
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ALLSTON
Commonwealth & Harvard Ave.

BOSTON { 129 TREMONT ST., and 47 WINTER ST
OFFICE { OPP. PARK ST. SUBWAY STATION

BROOKLINE REAL ESTATE

ATTRACTIVE NEW SUITES
5 Rooms and Bath Rents \$42.50 to \$50

Beacon Street and Sutherland Road (Ready Oct. 1st)
Wellington and Corey Roads (Ready Now)
SEVERAL ALREADY LEASED—EARLY INSPECTION ADVISED

The Beacon St. suites overlook the Reservoir and all the above are near Reservoir R. R. Sta. and Beacon St. and Commonwealth Ave. electric. Each suite has every modern convenience, including outside veranda, refrigerator, etc. All outside windows. No dark rooms. In location and arrangement these suites are undoubtedly the most desirable ever offered at moderate rentals.
I HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE LEASING OF THESE SUITES
HENRY W. SAVAGE, 131 Beacon St., Coolidge's Corner, Brookline

ALLSTON APARTMENTS
I have exclusive charge of a number of small suites in this section. The location is most desirable, being accessible to Boston & Albany trains, 7 lines of cars, and stores. Think of it. Only 18 minutes from Park Street Subway. No other location affords what this location will give you: 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Rents \$29 to \$42.50. HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Commonwealth Ave., near Harvard Ave., Allston.

**IF YOU WANT TO BE SATISFIED HIRE OF SAVAGE
IF YOU HIRE OF SAVAGE YOU WILL BE SATISFIED**
BROOKLINE'S TAX RATE ONLY \$12.20 PER THOUSAND
Carriages at Both My Brookline and Allston Offices

BROOKLINE HENRY W. SAVAGE, ALLSTON

DYERS UNITE AND FORM A FAMILY ASSOCIATION

WHITMAN, Mass.—The descendants of William Dyer, early settler of Abington, of which Whitman was formerly a part, met at the Congregational church today in their first annual reunion, and organized the Dyer Family Association. A. H. Gurney called to order, and introduced Dr. E. A. Dyer as presiding officer. The officers were elected: President, Dr. E. A. Dyer, Whitman; vice-presidents, Mrs. Bertha D. Hunsley, Mrs. Amelia D. Gurney, Benjamin C. Read, of Whitman, and C. M. Dyer, of Plainfield; secretaries, Elmer E. Fullerton of Brockton and Miss Helena Pearson of Whitman.

James Sidney Allen of Brockton outlined the early history of the family, especially that in Scarborough, Me., where the Dyers took a prominent part in the Indian wars. Joshua Crane of Bridgewater, gave a general history of the Dyer family as connected with the revolutionary war. Mrs. Clara Dyer Gurney of Whitman gave a sketch on the later history of the family.

FIVE GOVERNORS TO TALK SUFFRAGE

NEW YORK—Five Governors are expected to make speeches tonight in the cause of equal suffrage at a mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union.

"Come and hear the truth about the states where women vote," runs the advance leaflets of the promoters of the meeting. Govs. John F. Shaforth of Colorado, J. H. Hawley of Idaho and Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming some time ago promised President Harriet Stanton Blatch and Secretary Caroline Lexow that they would address the meeting. Governors Hay of Washington and Spry of Utah last week also said they will be on hand tonight.

ENGINEERS ELECT NATIONAL HEADS

CINCINNATI, O.—Kansas City was chosen for the convention in 1912 at the annual meeting of the National Association of Stationary Engineers which closed its sessions here Friday.

Officers elected included: Edward A. Kearney of Boston, president; J. F. McGrath of Chicago, vice-president; F. W. Raven of Chicago, secretary, and S. B. Force of Pittsburgh, treasurer.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Foot Comfort For Women

A customer writes, "You could not have fitted me better. For the first time in years my feet are comfortable. The soft glove-like feel of the PILLOW SHOES is simply charming."

Soft, easy, durable, neat, stylish; genuine hand-turned shoes of Vel Kid. No lining to wrinkle and tear, no breaking in necessary. Absolute comfort and fit guaranteed or money refunded. Price includes rubber heels. All styles. Write for free catalog and self-measure blank, or call on us in the Hathaway Building, cor. Summer st. and Atlantic ave., opposite South Station main entrance.

PILLOW SHOE CO.
184 Summer St., Dept. F., Boston, Mass.

UNITED SHOE FIELD DAY EVENTS MANY

BEVERLY, Mass.—There are 30 or more diversions, athletic and otherwise, planned for the field day today under the management of the athletic association of the United Shoe Machinery Company. The event will be held on the athletic field of the association.

In addition to the athletic events, which have heretofore been the leading features, there will be a vaudeville show, sideshow, poultry, vegetable and flower exhibit, horse laying contest by the factory fire department, tennis matches between representatives of the factory and the Boston office of the company and many other attractions.

RAILROAD AGENTS START ON OUTING

More than 150 members of the Railroad Agents Association of New England, with their wives, left Friday night on the first stage of their twenty-four annual outing. The party, which included most of the prominent transportation officials of the state, sailed for New York from Providence.

The outing will last six days, and the members will return to Boston Sept. 21. The itinerary will include New York, Richmond and Washington.

FLOWER MISSION SESSIONS CLOSE

Benevolent Fraternity Fruit and Flower Mission, formerly the Boston Flower and Fruit Mission, established by Miss Helen W. Tinkham, closed its forty-first season with its last distribution yesterday. Two years ago a new plan of distributing flowers was adopted, Tuesdays from the Parker Memorial in the South End and on Fridays from the Bulfinch place church, and this plan has proved successful.

MUST PROVIDE FIRE ESCAPES

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Judge Brown Friday dismissed in the superior court the appeal of city officials of Haverhill from the order of State Inspector Ansel J. Cheney regarding fire escapes on the Carrier schoolhouse in Haverhill.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

World-Famous McDowell Shirt Waist Patterns, 50c, cut to your measure and guaranteed to fit. All other kinds of McDowell's patterns famous for producing a perfect fitting garment are cut to measure and absolutely guaranteed.

McDowell's School Dressmaking and Millinery, 55 Winter St., Boston, Mass.

YOUR BEAVERS RE-BLOCKED

IN LATEST STYLES

GRIMES HAT CO.

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Apply on Wednesdays.

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Apply on Wednesdays.

Longwood

FOR SALE OR RENTAL
—An attractive house of 13 rooms and bath, all on two floors. Its spacious living room with its generous open fireplace and its broad piazza is a most enjoyable feature.

On the second floor front are four sunny, cheerful master's rooms, in the rear are the servants' bedrooms. The grounds are ample and are well shaded by handsome trees. Very convenient to trolleys and trains.

ROBERT M. MOLINEUX
60 STATE ST.

Bungalow Plans \$10

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Apartment House Plans

MY NEW BOOK, "BUILDING PLANS FOR MODERN HOMES," CONTAINS OVER 50 PLANS OF MODERATE COST BUNGALOWS, COTTAGES AND APARTMENT HOUSES. SHOWS FLOOR PLANS AND PERSPECTIVE. SIZE OF ROOMS AND COST TO BUILD. POSTPAID \$1.00. OR I WILL MAKE PLANS TO SUIT YOUR LOCATION. LET CONTRACTS. TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTION AND DELIVER HOUSE READY TO OCCUPY. ANYWHERE. ANY TIME.
FREDERICK H. GOWING, ARCHITECT
18 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS.

YOUR ROOF

GRAVEL, SLATE AND METAL ROOFING. SHEET METAL WORK. SKYLIGHTS, VENTILATORS, GUTTERS AND CONDUCTORS. Special Attention to Repairing

Artificial Stone Walks
W. A. MURTFELDT CO.
161 Devonshire St., Room 1002.

PLUMBING

What is home without a bathroom?
What is a bathroom without good plumbing?

Let McMahon and Jaques

GIVE YOU ESTIMATES

References—Our many satisfied customers.

242 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

IDEAL BUSINESS CHAMBERS

ROOM, one flight from artist's studio, one room with adjoining living room, private bath; rent reasonable. Tel. B. 2-1747.

ALLEN, HALL & CO., 381 Devonshire St., Boston.

DEDICATED BY MAYOR

The remodeled building at Chickatawbut and Bowman streets, Neponset, was dedicated and named Neponset hall by Mayor Fitzgerald Friday.

MIKADO TO HONOR DR. JORDAN

TOKIO, Japan—Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford University, will be received in audience by the Mikado this morning.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

FALL OPENING

At McDOWELL'S

MONDAY, SEPT. 18 TO 23

Attractive Display of Crinolines—Models from the best designers of Paris and New York. We will have an exhibition of our new models of Suits, Gowns, Skirts, Shirt Waists and Jackets for the coming season. All are the latest, and most up-to-date fashions for fall and winter. Only places in the kind where ladies are invited to call and try on Crinolines Models and see the effect of the garment, patterns of which are on sale.

Learn dressmaking and millinery by McDowell's method school. Now open for fall. Special offer this opening week.

World-Famous McDowell Shirt Waist Patterns, 50c, cut to your measure and guaranteed to fit. All other kinds of McDowell's patterns famous for producing a perfect fitting garment are cut to measure and absolutely guaranteed.

McDowell's School Dressmaking and Millinery, 55 Winter St., Boston, Mass.

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Custom Shirt Waists and Shirts and Suits
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Ermens, Belgium.
Author of "Progressive Graded Techniques for the Violin."
Studio, 516 Huntington Chambers,
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Apply on Wednesdays.

WELLINGTON HILLS—10 rooms, all modern improvements; hot water system; handy to 2 car lines; large shade trees and nearly 13,000 ft. of land. Tel. Wellesley 445-M.

WISCONSIN—10 rooms, all modern improvements; hot water system; handy to 2 car lines; large shade trees and nearly 13,000 ft. of land. Tel. Wellesley 445-M.

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ATTLEBORO—43 a. farm, 200 cords standing wood, 30,000 ft. of lumber, 100 fruit trees, 2 cottages, barn 22x36, henhouse 16x18, new carriage shed 22x36, henhouse 16x18, blacksmith shop, fully equipped, 30-ton silo, personal property consists of 2 work horses, cow, heifer, 100 hens, 11 pigs, manure spreader, corn harrow, plow, mowing machine, 2 horse ranch, democrat, top buggy and open buggy and all other farming tools; for quick sale, \$4000, half cash. See LEGG & HALL, 60 State St.

HORSE, COW, HEIFER, 100 hens included in price of this 25-acre farm, good 4-r. house, painted and blind, stable, painted and clapboarded, 2 good poultry houses, plenty of fruit for home use, 2 incubators, 1 new cylinder, wagons, harnesses and all small tools, crops; everything goes for \$2000, 1/4 cash. See LEGG & HALL, 60 State St.

ON LINE OF ELECTRICS, 3 acres choice garden land, good 7-room cottage, stable, poultry houses. If sold within 10 days a good wood lot of 10 acres, 1/2 mile from house, free with property. Price \$1800. See LEGG & HALL, 60 State St.

24 ACRES, evenly divided pasture, tillage and woodland, some good pine ready to cut, nice cranberry bog, 10 rooms, old-fashioned, colonial style house, surrounded by century old elm, good stable, poultry houses for 300 hens; included in price, good driving horse, buggy, driving harnesses, farm wagons, mowing machines, plows, cultivators and small tools, 100 hens; \$2350 takes everything. LEGG & HALL, 60 State St.

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SINGLE frame house having four rooms and reception hall on the first, four rooms and bath on the second, and three rooms on the third floor, gas and electricity, excellent furnace and several open fireplaces. The house, in first-class condition, having a southerly exposure, is located on a lot of about 5500 sq. ft., and will be delivered to purchaser on short notice.

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9 rooms, facing South, central, attractive, modern, only \$6000

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SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, satisfaction guaranteed. AMOS F. CHASE, 521 Washington st., Boston.

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COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 45 Winter st., Room 31.

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406 WASHINGTON ST., and 7 TEMPLE PL.—Finest shoes, \$2.50, regular \$3.50 and \$4 shoes. Both stores up one digit. Careful attention to mail orders.

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VARDLEY BRONZE CO., 100 Boylston st., Boston. Fixtures and table lamps of original design and finest workmanship.

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RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding completely cleaned and renewed by Naphtha. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 180 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1071 and 1073.

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A. U. DILLEY & CO., Inc., 407 Boylston st., Boston; 613 Fifth ave., New York, exclusive and expert dealers. Every rug guaranteed in writing. Prices reasonable.

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ARMENIAN RUG RENOVATING WORKS. Careful work at moderate price. Established 1885. 15 Temple place. Tel. Oxford 3023.

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KRAFT, BATES AND SPENCER (INC.) Manufacturers and Distributors of the Celebrated KRAFT PIANO. "The sweetest-toned piano in the world." If you want something out of the ordinary investigate the merits of this beautiful instrument. Other makes at low prices. Columbia Gramophones and latest records. 156 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

WALK-OVER SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN. Illustrated catalogue. Onyx Hosiery, 2 stores, 150 Tremont st., cor. Mass. ave., Tel. B. B. 1908-W.

THAYER, McNEIL & HODGKINS, superior Shoes and Hosiery for men, women and children. Mail orders given careful attention; send for catalogue. 47 Temple pl., Boston.

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A. FEIGENBAUM, cleaning, pressing, repairing, etc. Reasonable prices. 260 Mass. ave., Tel. B. B. 1908-W.

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ARGUST'S THURGOOD, 38-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON—Wall papers of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; repairs of high-grade paper at low cost. See them.

STATE ASSESSMENT TOTAL IN CALIFORNIA NEAR THREE BILLIONS

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The total of assessments for 1911 in the 58 counties of the state is 2,603,296,264, according to a statement just issued by A. B. Nye, state controller.

This includes the assessments of non-operative property made by county assessors, amounting to \$2,226,044,628, the assessments of operative property made by the state board of equalization amounting to \$236,084,735, and the assessments of railroads, also made by the state board, amounting to \$141,166,891.

The operative and railroad assessments made by the state board of equalization for the purpose of determining taxes for state purposes total \$377,251,636. This is more than \$40,000,000 in excess of the estimate made by the state tax commission of the operative property that would be withdrawn from county taxation under the operation of constitutional amendment number one. The estimate made by the tax commission amounted to \$335,601,394.

State Controller Nye states that under the new order of things created by the constitutional amendment there will be from this time on two classes of assessed values in every county. The first will be the general roll or, as it is sometimes called, the non-operative roll. This includes everything except the property of the corporations withdrawn from taxation for state purposes only.

STATE PROPERTY VALUES REPORTED

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Real and personal property, as equalized by the county boards of equalization, has a value of \$812,575,521 in the state of Washington for the year 1911, as shown by figures given out by Secretary E. J. Koors of the state tax commission.

The 1911 real estate figures are \$802,838,423 as compared with \$678,813,784 for 1910, an increase of \$124,624,639.

Personal property has increased \$7,639,553 over 1910, the 1911 total being \$119,737,098, making a total increase on both classes of \$21,644,192. This represents an advance of about 3 per cent over 1910.

These figures do not include steam or street railroads or telegraph lines. The latter will amount to about \$137,000,000, making a grand total value for taxable property in Washington of \$950,000,000 in round numbers.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

BOVINE BASS

A few nights ago little Robert was taken to a concert and created a laugh during a very beautiful clarinet solo, with violin and bass viol accompaniment by saying:

"Mamma, which one is it mooring?"

It was the bass viol.—Woman's Home Companion.

RIVALS FOR HONORS

When the Scots Greys were recently marching from Edinburgh to Barry they passed through a village where their band and soldierly bearing were the admiration of the people who flocked out to see them.

When they had passed, a hardy yokel turned to a companion, who, like himself was a member of the recently formed local "terrier" company and said:

"Well, Jock, what d'ye think o' thae?"

"Think o' them?" was the reply.

"Well, we'll have to look out, for wi' a little mair drill they'll soon be as guid as us."—Argonaut.

YOUTHFUL LOGIC

The teacher in elementary mathematics looked hopefully about the room.

"Now, children," she said, "I wish you to think very carefully before you answer my next question."

"Which would you rather have, three bags with two apples in each bag, or two bags with three apples in each bag?" asked the teacher.

"Three bags with two apples in each bag," said a boy in one of the last seats, while the class still debated as to the best answer.

"Why, Paul?" asked the teacher.

"Because there'd be one more bag to bust," announced the practical young mathematician.—Youths Companion.

AUTUMN

Now autumn's wealth
In glittering store unrolled,
A sun of silver
And a land of gold.
—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

EXPLAINED

The Visitor—"The morning attendance at your fair seems remarkably large."

The Native—"Yep, Th' new Binksville brass band doesn't play until afternoon."

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

OUTSIDE THE CIRCLE

Jones—I say, I heard an awfully funny thing the other day. (Proceeds to recite mild and mildewed chestnut at great length.)

Jim—Ah! that reminds me of a man I once met in Nyassaland.

Jones (without interest)—What about him?

Jim—Oh, nothing; only he'd never heard that story of yours before.—Punch.

SYNONYMS

The French-Canadian always has trouble with "th." At a debating club in the province of Quebec members were required to draw a slip of paper from a hat and debate upon the subject they received. A young countryman arose.

"I have drew the word 'bat.' I must told you dere is two, tree different kind of bat. Dere is de bat wot you play de baseball wit, de bat wot fly in de air at night, and also de bat where you take de swim."—Success Magazine.

A LESSON IN GRAMMAR

No young grammarian, the katydids never say "Katy done."—Newark (N. J.) News.

DADDY'S KNEE

Daddy's knee—a wondrous place
When the world is hushed to sleep,
And the twilight comes apace,
While the somber shadows creep.

'Tis the child-heart's happy throne;
From Resting place he hears
Lullabies in low, sweet tone
Echo softly in his ears.

Daddy's knee, where troop at night,
In a dimpled, sweet brigade,
Tiny figures robed in white,
As the lengthening shadows fade.

To a bed-time lullaby
See the column marching free!
Story-telling time is nigh—
"Halt! Ground arms!" at Daddy's knee.

—Los Angeles Express.

FAME IN A WORD

"How did that German philosopher become so celebrated as a leader of thought?"

"He invented a word of which nobody but himself knows the exact meaning."—Washington Star.

EUREKA LINE TO BE REBUILT

EUREKA, Cal.—Wirk has started on the survey of the new roadbed for the Eureka & Palisade railroad, which was put out of commission nearly two years ago. The entire road will be about 85 miles in length. It is to be ready in a few months.

NEW ROADS FOR LICKING COUNTY

NEWARK, O.—Licking county's commissioners have awarded contracts for 30 miles of new roads, making a total of 50 miles of piking contracted for within a short time.

ENGINEERS SURVEY ROUTES

CHARLEROI, Pa.—Headed by O. K. Taylor, an assistant to the state highway commissioner, F. M. Bigelow, a corps of engineers are surveying routes of state roads to be improved in this region. Two of the routes lead through Charleroi, around which the improvements will center.

NEWS BRIEFS

TEXAS ODD FELLOWS TO MEET

DALLAS, Tex.—Dallas is to entertain on Oct. 16 and 17 the sixtieth annual encampment of Texas Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Headquarters for the gathering will be in Odd Fellows hall on Main and Austin streets.

CAPITAL TO GET PAINTINGS

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The board of public ground and buildings at the meeting in October will take up the matter of having mural paintings prepared for the 14 lunettes in the north corridor of the capital. An appointment has been made with John W. Alexander, the Pittsburg artist, to meet the board of that time.

HIGH SCHOOLS FOR RURALISTS

DALLAS, Tex.—During the scholastic year of 1910-11 there will be in operation in Dallas county 30 high schools. This will enable every child in the county who is far enough advanced to attend the high school, as 17 rural high schools will be started in compliance with the laws passed by the last Legislature.

ROAD TO BE BUILT IN A DAY

CHICKASHA, Okla.—As the day for building the state road along the route of Chisholm trail in this county, Oct. 2 has been set apart. It is proposed to build the road in one day by working 1000 men and 250 teams. Every farmer and every merchant is to work in person or furnish a substitute. It is over ninety-five miles across the county.

SENATOR WORKS SEES PARTY CRISIS

LOS ANGELES—Asserting that the Republicans are face to face with the greatest crisis in the history of their party and must either adhere to the party or allow it to disintegrate, Senator Works has issued a statement in which he declared President Taft is a reactionary and a representative of the "interests."

Supplies for Women and the Home

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WATCHES

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Buy at Wholesale and Save 1/3 to 1/2 From Store Prices

By our method of selling Crown Made Plumes direct from our factory we save you part of immense profit of exporters, importers, retailers and the whole line of middlemen. All of our feathers are selected from male birds only, and we handle the best hard, wide flume feathers, which retain their color and luster, and wear for years.

Here are a few of a list of our many bargains. Call and be convinced. Dealers take notice.



THIS WILLOW
22 in. long
18 in. wide \$6.75

WILLOWS! WILLOWS! WILLOWS!

20-Inch Ostrich Willow Plumes	Store Price	Wholesale to you
24-Inch Ostrich Willow Plumes	\$10.00	\$5.00
28-Inch Ostrich Willow Plumes	\$22.00	\$11.00
32-Inch Ostrich Willow Plumes	\$24.00	\$13.25
36-Inch Ostrich Willow Plumes	\$30.00	\$16.00
31-Inch Ostrich Willow Plumes	\$35.00	\$18.50

These must be seen to be appreciated. Three ties, three ply and all hand knotted, ranging from 22 to 30 inches wide.

14-In. French Ostrich Plumes	\$3.00	Wholesale to you	\$1.00
16-In. French Ostrich Plumes	\$5.00	Wholesale to you	\$2.25
17-In. French Ostrich Plumes	\$8.00	Wholesale to you	\$3.25
18-In. French Ostrich Plumes	\$10.00	Wholesale to you	\$5.50
21-In. French Ostrich Plumes	\$15.00	Wholesale to you	\$8.00
French Tips (3 in a bunch), a bunch	\$2.00	Wholesale to you	.75

We also carry a complete line of Colors in Ostrich Novelties, Marabouts, Fancy French and Willow Bands

Mail Orders

Filled promptly. Send amount of order. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfied on examination. Can anything be fairer? All express charges paid.

Crown Feather Co.

611 WASHINGTON STREET
Room 201 Take Elevator Opposite Siegel's Store



YOU WILL FIND A COMPLETE LINE OF Corsets, Brassieres, Corset and Sahlin Waists

In All Grades at Reasonable Prices at
PIERCE HAYNES CORSET CO.
3 Temple Place, Boston
Special Attention Paid to Mail Orders

Louis Amoroso

Ladies' Tailor

Gowns, Tailored Suits
Evening Gowns & Wraps
367 Boylston Street, Boston, Near Arlington Street

Miss M. F. Fisk

The Red Glove Shop, 322 Boylston Street

Invites your examination of her New Stock of Gloves for Men and Women. Also, Women's choice Waists, Scarfs and Neckwear.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES

In Suits,
Evening and
Automobile
Coats

A visit to our establishment will convince you that our models are correct representations of the latest fashion of the world.

As you desire garments which shall be distinctive and yet express your own individuality, our production is bound to meet with your approval.

For this week we will make to you a suit of imported cloth, with best linings, for \$25.00 that cannot be duplicated elsewhere for double the amount.

Style, fit and workmanship guaranteed
S. D. COHEN & CO.,
Designers and Ladies' Tailors,
691 WASHINGTON ST.
(Up One Flight)

LADIES: We invite you to call, write, telephone and investigate our DRESS CUTTING SYSTEM, 71 Boylston St., Boston. Rooms 208-209. Tel. Oxford 9-0.

You should taste Why? Because—

A rose by any other name,
'Tis said, will smell as sweet,
But "B" ROSE is the only one
That's always SWEET to EAT.

Ask your confectioners for
"B" Rose Chocolates made by
John W. Crooks Chocolate Co.
Boston, Mass.

M. MAYERS LADIES' TAILOR

Announces his fall opening. Imported materials. Fit guaranteed.
462 BOYLSTON STREET
Telephone Back Bay 5000.

SHAMPOOING

Hair dried by sun. Hair Dressing of all kinds. Hair Work done, satisfaction guaranteed. Pupils taught all branches of work at very reasonable rates; leave when taught to their own satisfaction.
MRS. M. HANCOCK,
462 Boylston St., Boston.

STONE'S CAFE

Opened after alterations. Larger seating capacity. Home cooking. Norway and Fal-mouth steaks.

...Opening...

ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 18th
I will be ready to show you my latest Models and Foreign Importations of
TAILORED SUITS AND GOWNS
from the leading Paris Houses. An early inspection and call will be appreciated.
MISS TILLEY
will personally supervise my Dressmaking Department.
ALBERT HURWITZ
LADIES' TAILOR
462 Boylston St., Boston.
Tel. 1333 B. B.
Stuart Bldg.

Madame du Tremblay & Co

Announce Their Fall and Winter

... Opening of ...
High-Class Millinery
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 25-26-27
Three Temple Place, Boston

OPENING

D. MIKOL, Ladies' Tailor

Announces he is now prepared to show all the Latest Models in Fall and Winter Designs

Individuality, Style, Quality—Workmanship, Fit, Guaranteed

126 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
CORNOR BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
February 7-11, 1911
Tel. 4602-R, Back Bay
October 10-15, 1910.

BEST VALUE FOR SATISFACTORY PRICES



FRANK WISTUBA Practical Furrier

521 Washington St.
Telephone 10731 Oxford BOSTON

Stylish Fall Goods and Designs for Women's Suits Now Ready by M. M. Spiller
Every garment is given Mr. Spiller's personal supervision—insuring all those touches and lines that distinguish high-grade tailor-made clothes from ready-made clothes—no matter what prices are paid. Prospective customers always welcome. Let us demonstrate our ability to serve and please you.
M. M. SPILLER, 150 BROAD ST., LYNN, MASS.

MANNING'S

Cleaners & Dyers
113 Brighton Ave., - ALLSTON

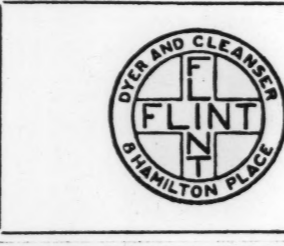
CLOTHING GOWNS
BLANKETS CURTAINS
RUGS
Tel. Brighton 1406 W.



Tailored Suits
and Coats
Made for
\$10.00

A large variety of latest fall materials to select from. We are also showing a number of Parisian models from which you can select your style. I have been making for years for the leading Boston and Tremont St. stores, so that I am now in a position to sell you direct at WHOLESALE prices.

FIANDER, INC.
Store on Street,
790 Washington Street
Opp. Hollis St.
Open Evenings



S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL

DRAFTING, DRESSMAKING AND DESIGNING TAUGHT
Satisfaction in every detail guaranteed. Bring your own material and make your own gown.

DRAFTING, DESIGNING, 10 to 12.
DRESSMAKING, 2 to 4.
Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 8 to 10. Call or write for particulars. Bon Ton patterns of all kinds.
MARTHA M. FLINT,
500 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. (Agent).



The "CURLA"

Soft rubber hair curler. Curling and cooking. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber, it is great for children's hair. At all stores of 25c a set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.

U-NEED-A-SWITCH
Send a sample of hair with \$3.00, and we will send you a perfect match, naturally wavy, soft, 24 inches long, made of real human hair (except gray or auburn). Money refunded if not satisfied and if switch is returned within three days of receipt. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.
U-NEED-A-SWITCH CO.,
315 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 5th floor.

Ready to Use French Process

To clean White Ostrich Feathers at home. It leaves them white and fluffy. 25 cents a package. Address—

P. M. MOLINARO
4601 West Sixth St., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Front and Back Laced Corsets

CUSTOM MADE
Designed especially for wearers—Guaranteed to keep original shape.
MISS E. W. LOGAN
Stuart Building, 462 Boylston St., Boston

"TO ALL WHO LOVE A PRETTY HAIR"
Smart, original up-to-date French millinery for every occasion; always a large selection and at really moderate prices; petticoats, dressing jackets, ties and various oddments. "ELLERRE", 109 Pelham St., South Kensington Station, London, Eng.

Reliable Guaranteed Watch for Only \$1.00



Genuine Leonard Watch, 14 size, stem wind, stem set, American made, with highly polished movement, steel cut pinions, straight line escapement, all parts of watch interchangeable. Handsome dial with sunken second dial and beautifully embossed rim. Case made of New Composition Gilt Metal, the latest discovery, which looks just like gold and wears like gold. Case is NOT gold plated, but is made SOLID OF SAME METAL THROUGHOUT. This Watch is a splendid time keeper, and both works and case are guaranteed in every way for one year. This is an entirely new Watch, just put on the market, and is smaller and better than any \$1.00 Watch ever offered before.
Sent by Mail, Postpaid, for Only \$1.00.
LEONARD, BROWN & CO., Dept. B,
1 Washington Street - Boston, Mass.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Fred T. Pote

Milliner to the Trade

19 Temple Place

Pattern and Tailored Hats.
Practical high class models in studies of becomingness.

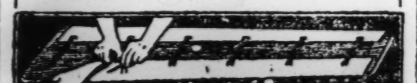
Velour Hats in all grades and shades are our specialty this season.

Shampooing Manicuring Hairdressing

BEST GRADE HAIR GOODS
ALL BRANCHES TAUGHT
HARRIETT E. BRAZEE
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlors,
25 WINTER ST.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Will End Your Ironing Board 25c Cover Troubles Forever



Patented in U. S. and Canada.
If you do your own ironing you know what a bother it is to change covers—how hard it is to sew or tack on the new cover and get it tight and smooth. Quick Catch Clips do away with all tacking and sewing. Fit any board. Enable you to change covers in half a minute. Last indefinitely. Hundreds of thousands of women use them—and a woman was the inventor.
Send 25c in coin now, before you forget
THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO.,
Station B, Cleveland, O.
A few good agents wanted.

SAVE 33 1/3 %

WE CAN SELL YOU

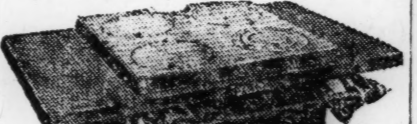
Heating Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces

direct from the manufacturer. Special discounts to Builders and Contractors. If you are about to build let us show you our heating apparatus, quality and price second to none. See our new Gas-Cool combination ranges for apartments, a great space saver.

THE TER-MIN. EXIGENCIES CO.
292-294 Franklin St.,
BOSTON, MASS.
New England agents. Also agents for Rooster Coal Briketts.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY ECONOMIC TOP

Improved and different from all others. Don't be deceived. Patented June, 1901.



One burner heats entire top. Mail orders filled at once. Send name and number of stove. Price \$3.50, express paid up to 5c. Made only by
CAS. STONEY EMP. CO.,
51 and 53 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

Electric Flat Iron

a Household Necessity



There are so many electric heating and cooking devices, such as Radiators, Heating Stoves, Toasters, etc., that we should like an opportunity to tell you about them.

SETH W. FULLER CO.,
100 BEDFORD STREET



Refuse and Garbage Receiver

Is so constructed as to prevent unwholesome odors and unsanitary conditions about the home, camp or farm. Clean, neat, durable.

Best arrangement ever devised to keep place free from trash. Nine years on the market. It pays to look us up. Sold Direct. Send for circular. 38 Farrar St., Lynn, Mass.

L. C. STEVENS & CO.

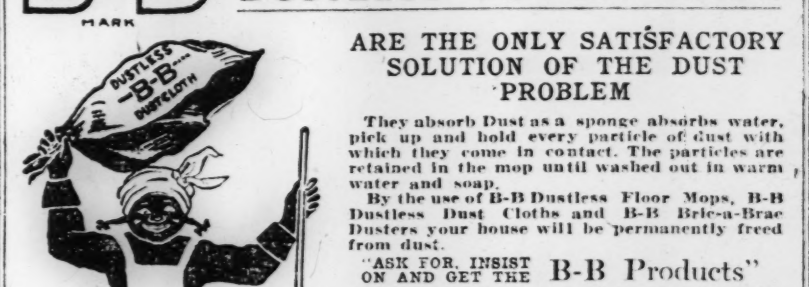
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS.

Wall Papers and Awnings.
700 WASHINGTON ST., COR. BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS. Tel. 1913.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS have no equal; sold every where; 10c and 25c the bottle at your grocer's.

B-B DUSTLESS DUST CLOTHS DUSTLESS FLOOR MOPS



ARE THE ONLY SATISFACTORY
SOLUTION OF THE DUST
PROBLEM

They absorb dust as a sponge absorbs water, pick up and hold every particle of dust with which they come in contact. The particles are retained in the mop until washed out in warm water and soap.

By the use of B-B Dustless Floor Mops, B-B Dustless Dust Cloths and B-B Broom-Bras, your house will be permanently freed from dust.

ASK FOR INSIST
ON AND GET THE B-B Products

We Are Making a Special Combination No. 1 which includes one No. 1 B-B Dustless Floor Mop, 25c, one Household size B-B Dustless Dust Cloth, 25c, and one No. 6 B-B Broom-Bras, 25c, also one B-B Wonder Cloth, for polishing silver and gold, 10c.

THIS COMBINATION COMPLETE FOR \$1.00

If your dealer will not supply you, send to us and we will ship goods to you, prepaid—you use them 30 days and if not perfectly satisfied your money will be refunded.

For sale by JORDAN MARSH CO., D. R. EMERSON & CO., PRESCOTT & CO., Dock Square; WHITTIER WOODEN WARE CO., GOLD & CUTLER, 45 Sudbury St.; B. F. MALEY, 110 Boylston St.; CHANDLER & BARBER, 121 Summer St., Boston, Mass., and Live Dealers Everywhere.

EXACT SIZE.



SOLD EVERYWHERE

DO YOU DRINK CLEAN WATER?

This FOUNTAIN absolutely removes all sediment. The UNGLAZED POROUS PORCELAIN FILTER removes all impurities. Careful families USE IT.



Write for CATALOG TO
BOSTON FILTER COMPANY
CHELSEA, MASS. U.S.A.

WILEY'S WAXENE

Waxene has no equal for kitchen or any other wood floors. It is perfection itself to put on over Varnish, Shellac, or any other floor finish. It is perfect in its use on Floors, Woodwork, Furniture, Linoleums, and Oil Cloths to prevent their being scratched, or marred or to take the scratches, etc., off. A first-class Piazza floor dressing. Try it on all the above and prove for yourself all we claim. One trial will convince you. Can apply it yourself with ease. Manufactured by
WILEY'S WAXENE CO., 77 Foreland St., Boston, Mass.
Booklet free on application. Phone 3299 Hay

Protecto Plate

A Necessity in Every Home

Two iron clad, 4-in. diam. 19 in. diameter. Cast on up-der side diffuses heat; intervening air chamber equalizes it. Separating fire from cooking utensils, prevents scorching or burning food. Protects flat irons uniformly. Inserted pan over electric bakes potatoes in 25 minutes, biscuits in 6. Makes most brownest eat. Saves uncounted, untold and 50 per cent fuel. Prepaid 50 cents. Agents Wanted

C. S. M. Conchery Mfg. Co., 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

UDNET

The Shoe Polish Powder. Will not DRY UP or FREEZE. A PAIR OF SHOES ONE YEAR (a coating lasts 1 to 2 weeks or more). Ladies' gent's, all black leathers and kids. NO PASTE. VONET S.M.C. Longer time between coatings. So many more shines in a package (equals ten 10c bottles). Price 25c. Box 91 H.

CHAS. FRENCH PERRY, BANGOR, ME.

SEE OUR UP-TO-MINUTE BAKERY

And Your Appetite Will Be Satisfied.

"REINHARDT'S"

200 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ALL-ROUND STOCK FITTER on women's, misses' and children's McKay shoes. Apply at **BARRELL & THIEL**, 100 Webster, Eastern and Crescent aves., Chelsea, Mass.

AUTOMOBILE MAN wanted thoroughly familiar with auto trucks and cars, their parts, adjustment, etc. to work on cars part of the time and in shop the rest of the time; steady work; this is not a traveling job, but requiring cars and keeping them in condition. **DEANE STEAM PUMP CO.**, Holyoke, Mass.

A YOUNG LAD wanted in our office to take care of the mail and to make him generally useful; references required. **JOHN R. AINSLEY & CO.**, Harrison ave., cor. North st., Boston.

BODY MAKERS AND HELPERS wanted; can use about 10 more as we are increasing body building capacity. Interview our superintendent, **MIL. WILSON**, Sunday, Sept. 17, at the Wolf's Tavern, Newburyport, between 10 and 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. steady work for good men.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; bright young man, 22 or 23, with at least two years' experience. **THE BOSTON TAILORING CO.**, 371 Washington st., Boston.

BOY wanted; with printing office experience; thorough knowledge of all kinds of office work; permanent with opportunity for advancement; good personality and references required. **GRIF-FIT STILLINGS PRESS**, Boston.

BOY wanted; honest and capable in provision store; must live in Roxbury. Apply **JAMES W. ROLEMAN & CO.**, 121 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass.

CARPENTER wanted; about 17 years old, wanted to learn retail diamond, watch and jewelry business; high school boy; references required. **JAMES K. KIMMAN**, 58 Summer st., Boston.

CALENDAR MAN, first-class, wanted for rubber works; good wages paid; apply to **LOVEY, HART & PHIPPS**, 30 Cambridge, Boston.

CARPENTERS—Man and wife to take care of house, small family, good wages. **THIAI**, 237 Massachusetts ave., Boston.

CARPET LAYERS wanted; experienced. Apply at new employment bureau, 28 Ave. st., entrance and direct elevator, 4th floor, rear, **JORDAN MARSH CO.**, Boston.

CLOTHES wanted; immediately on rubber surface clothing; steady work; good pay. **CLIFTON MFG. CO.**, 45 Brookside ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

CLIFFER—Energetic young man wanted; for office and factory work; steady; good wages; excellent opportunity for advancement; high school graduate with some college education; references required. Apply by letter only. **M. H. HARRIS**, 151 Franklin st., Boston.

CLOTHING SALESMEN—Wanted; first-class clothing salesman; good salaries and steady positions for right parties. **D. H. FORD**, School st., Boston.

COAT MAKER wanted to go out of town; steady work year round; good pay. Apply to **LOVEY, HART & PHIPPS**, 30 Cambridge, Boston.

CUTTER, experienced, wanted on waists, dresses; good position for right party. Apply to **CLIFTON MFG. CO.**, 45 Brookside ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

CYCLING VAMPIERS, topstitchers and lining makers wanted. Apply to **LOWELL CO.**, 30 State st., Lowell, Mass.

EDGE TRIMMERS, experienced, wanted on women's, misses' and children's McKay shoes. Apply at **BARRELL & THIEL**, 100 Webster, Eastern and Crescent aves., Chelsea, Mass.

ELECTRICIANS wanted; exp. **J. A. BEEBE & CO.**, 35 Washington st., Haverhill, Mass.

ENTIRE CLERK wanted; clear, legible penman and correct at dictation; good wages. **CLIFTON MFG. CO.**, 45 Brookside ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

FORWARDER AND FINISHER, first-class, wanted in Brockton. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass.

GOOD RAISER, all-round inside man on metal windows and doors; good wages; steady work; good position. **PAVLEE CORNICE CO.**, 311 Canal st., Providence, R. I.

HELPERS, first-class, wanted on our furniture house; references required; good wages. Apply to **PAINE FURNITURE CO.**, 66 Canal st., Boston.

JOB PRESSFEEDER wanted Monday morning. **THE TAYLOR PRESS**, 27 Beach st., Boston.

LADIES TAILOR, experienced, wanted. **M. GOLDSTEIN**, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Room 410.

LADIES TAILOR wanted; constant work; good wages. Apply to **W. E. ROBBINS**, 3107 Washington st., W. Roxbury, Boston.

MAINTENANCE MAKERS wanted; **VICTOR SHOE CO.**, Salem, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE wanted; to live in company's house at Dorchester Pond, in town of Dorchester, Mass.; references required; experience in handling live and handy with tools; no one need apply who is not strictly temperate and sober; good opportunity. **MAN** wanted; a first-class all-round man for marine work; an experienced man on boat painting; who can do lettering, painting and other jobs; steady position for good, reliable, trustworthy, temperate man. Apply to the **HOLMES MOTOR CO.**, 221 Lexington st., New Bedford.

MAN for farm and barn; must be good milker and understand care and feeding cattle, also some poultry; references required. **W. E. ROBBINS**, 3107 Washington st., W. Roxbury, Boston.

MAN wanted to work in furniture store. **J. A. EHRICH**, 217 Washington st., Boston.

MAN wanted to repair and finishing. **J. A. EHRICH**, 217 Washington st., Boston.

MEP MAKER wanted; steady work and good wages for first-class workman. **MILTON CHEMICAL CO.**, Sixth and Blinney sts., East Cambridge, Mass.

OPERATOR wanted; experienced, for Cleveland automobile turret screw machine; a man to take charge of a battery of machines; contract piece work; good opportunity. **WILEY & RUSSELL MFG. CO.**, Greenfield, Mass.

OPERATOR wanted; experienced, for CHINES, steady. **WILLIAMS SHOE CO.**, Holliston, Mass.

PAPER HANGERS, two men wanted; only first-class workmen need apply. **L. FISHER & CO.**, 140 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass.

REPAIRATOR wanted; experienced; ladies' fine shoes. Apply to **RICE & HUTCHINS**, Inc., South Braintree, Mass.

PLUMBER, steamfitter and tinmith wanted; only steady men need apply; good wages and steady position. **H. E. BLAISDELL**, 1625 Blue Hill ave., Mattapan, Mass.

POLITIMAN wanted, who has had experience in hatching and raising ducks; good salary; right party; references required. **H. DOWSE**, Wrentham, Mass.

PRESSERS wanted on dyed and cleaned garments; steady work; good pay. Apply **THE HILLON DYE WORKS**, 570 Essex st., Lawrence, Mass.

SHETTER WORKERS wanted at once; steady; long year round; 9 hours; state Swedish or Danish preferred. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass.

SHOE WORKERS wanted; shoe tips, trimmers and all-round stitchers; on men's fine shoes; steady work; union factory. **HUCKINS & TEMPLE CO.**, Milford, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

SPINNERS wanted on wooden work for night shifts, beginning Monday, Sept. 18. Apply **SAYLES & JENKS MFG. CO.**, Webster, Eastern and Crescent aves., Chelsea, Mass.

TINMAN wanted; a good workman who understands furnace work; best wages; also furnace jobber to clean and repair furnaces and heaters. **F. MORGAN**, 100 Webster, Eastern and Crescent aves., Chelsea, Mass.

TINSMITH wanted—A good general tinmith, steady work and good wages for the night man. **THE MEEK OVEN CO.**, Newburyport, Mass.

TINSMITH wanted, first class; one accustomed to furnace work. Apply to **WALTER E. WOODWARD & CO.**, Friend st., Boston.

TYPEWRITER OPERATORS wanted (male) for very desirable positions. Apply Monday morning. **THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.**, 140 Congress st., Boston.

VAMPIERS—Wanted; 3 men to do cylinder vanishing. **WOODBURY SHOE CO.**, Beverly, Mass.

VELON PRINTERS—Two experienced printers; excellent position open; steady work the year round; good pay. **JOHN A. TIMMAN**, 253 Washington st., Dorchester, Mass.

WRAVER—Wanted; immediately, a capable weaver on Knickerbocker and kind of office work; permanent with opportunity for advancement; good personality and references required. **GRIF-FIT STILLINGS PRESS**, Boston.

YOUNG MAN as ledger clerk; only one with experience need apply at new employment bureau. Use 38 Ave. st., entrance and direct elevator, 4th floor, rear, **JORDAN MARSH CO.**, Boston.

YOUNG MEN—We have a position for a few young men between the ages of 16 and 20 years; those with at least two years' experience in high school preferred. Salary and commission guaranteed. **Calvin J. Huntington**, 30 Huntington ave., Boston, between 9:30 a. m. and 12 p. m. ask for Mr. Huntington.

YOUNG MAN as ledger clerk; only one with experience need apply at new employment bureau. Use 38 Ave. st., entrance and direct elevator, 4th floor, rear, **JORDAN MARSH CO.**, Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL MAIDS wanted. **MISS MERRICK**, Emp. Office, 12 Isabella st., Boston.

GIRL wanted to assist in family where there is another maid. **FRIEDRICK W. BROWN**, 53 E. Emerson st., Melrose, Tel. 2109.

HELPER wanted to take care of year and a half baby 5 afternoons a week. Also occasionally evenings. **R. L. WILLIAMS**, 154 Magazine st., suite 32, Cambridge, Mass.

HOTSEKEEPER, neat, wanted for business man and wife and 3 children; no washing. **MRS. T. S. DOBSON**, 14 Highland ave., Everett, Mass.

HOTSEKEEPER wanted, competent American, in small family; experience with children necessary. **R. P. CAPRON**, 100 Cambridge, Mass.

KITCHEN MAIDS wanted. **MISS MERRICK**, Emp. Office, 12 Isabella st., Boston, Tel. Tre. 563.

LADIES' WAIST MAKERS and finishers; experienced; come ready for work. **HEALD CO.**, 276 Devonshire st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

SHOE WORKERS—Wanted; shoe tips, trimmers and all-round stitchers; on men's fine shoes; steady work; union factory. **HUCKINS & TEMPLE CO.**, Milford, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wanted; must be experienced, college graduate preferred; give full details first letter. For interview address **ALMOR & CO.**, 200 State st., Boston.

STITCHERS—Women experienced on raincoats. **OXFORD RIBBER CO.**, 748 Madison Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

STITCHERS wanted for plain white work on power machines. **G. BENNETT**, 63 Cushing ave., rear, Dorchester, Mass.

STUDENT wanted to do light housework for board and room. Address **MISS T. B. B. 385-W**, 30 Gainsboro st., suite 22, Boston.

WAIST DRAPERS, skirt drapers, slip skirt makers and bakers wanted, thorough experience; references required; good position; highest prices paid; busiest house in Boston. **LASKEY BROS.**, 780 Washington st., Boston.

WAITRESSES, **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

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WAITRESSES, **HAR**

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ATTENDANT or housekeeper living in Wakefield would like position; is competent and satisfactory. Protestant middle age. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 12 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass., Tel. 2550.

BILLING CLERK-Young woman having 5 years' experience in billing (under contract) desires position; will also do stenography or assist on books. VERA F. GUILD, 96 Winthrop st., Roxbury, Mass., Tel. 2550.

BOOKKEEPER (d. c.) (28), single, residence Everett, \$12, good experience and references. Mention No. 5910. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

BOOKKEEPER (d. c.) (24), single, residence Brookline, \$12, good experience. Mention No. 5926. STATE FREE EMP. OFF. (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

BOOKKEEPER OR ASSISTANT desires position; has 12 years' experience; will do stenography or assist on books. MRS. A. McLAUGHLIN, 15 Bowdoin st., Boston, Tel. 2550.

CARETAKER desires employment looking after apartments. ELIZA SCOTT, 7 Greenwich st., Boston.

CARETAKER position wanted. American couple, educated and experienced; best of reference for lodging house or home. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 12 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass., Tel. 2550.

CASHIER (23), single, residence Boston, \$10, mention No. 5910. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

CHAMBERMAID, experienced, wants position in hotel or boarding house; references. MARGARET MCCARTHY, 27 Carver st., Boston.

CHAMBERMAID desires position; MISS MERRICK, Emp. Office, 12 Isabella st., Boston, Tel. 2550.

CERIAL-Young lady who has had several years' experience in clerical work at S. C. or assistant bookkeeping, or clerical work. ELIZABETH BRANNAN, 1101 st., Cambridge, Mass., Tel. 2550.

CERIAL-Young colored woman of ability desires position in New York city as an amanuensis, clerk, or private secretary; kind; operates Remington machine. Address MISS L. LEWIS, 45 Winthrop st., Springfield, Mass., Tel. 2550.

CERIAL-Position wanted as general office clerk with some stenography. MILDRED RILEY, 69 Rutland st., Boston.

CERIAL-Young colored woman desires position in New York city as amanuensis, clerk, or private secretary; kind; operates Remington machine. Address MISS L. LEWIS, 45 Winthrop st., Springfield, Mass., Tel. 2550.

COMPANION-Position wanted as general office clerk with some stenography. MILDRED RILEY, 69 Rutland st., Boston.

COMPANION-Young lady who has had several years' experience in clerical work at S. C. or assistant bookkeeping, or clerical work. ELIZABETH BRANNAN, 1101 st., Cambridge, Mass., Tel. 2550.

COMPANION-Young lady desires position as companion or attendant to adult or child, who will do light housework; kind; references. MRS. O. D. FERRIS, 135 Madison st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

GENERAL WORK-Nova Scotia Protestant woman wishes work by day, hour, week, or month; willing to take washing home. ELIZABETH SMITH, 20 Wellington st., Boston, Tel. 2550.

HOUSEKEEPER (28), neat, capable, wishes position; business couple preferred. NEILSON, 400 Columbus ave., suite 2, Boston, Tel. 2550.

HOUSEKEEPER in small family, or an attendant position wanted by reliable woman; best references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 570 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass., Tel. 2550.

HOUSEKEEPER-Capable woman desires position; has boy 15 years old; would like position in family where references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 570 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass., Tel. 2550.

HOUSEKEEPER, lodging house or private family; references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 570 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass., Tel. 2550.

HOUSEKEEPER-Reliable woman with children 12 and 10 years; would like position in modern home where maid is kept or where heavy work is hired done. MRS. A. B. SMITH, 14 Pleasant st., Boston, Tel. 2550.

HOUSEKEEPER-Woman of education, 22, refinement, desires position in small family; would like to take care of a home where the comfort of a well kept home would be appreciated; references excellent. MRS. A. B. SMITH, 14 Pleasant st., Boston, Tel. 2550.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, wishes position where she may have daughter 12 years old; references. MRS. A. B. SMITH, 14 Pleasant st., Boston, Tel. 2550.

HOUSEKEEPER-American lady wishes position as housekeeper for family couple; references. MRS. A. B. SMITH, 14 Pleasant st., Boston, Tel. 2550.

HOUSEKEEPER, well qualified in all details of refined American home, wishes position; address by letter only. MRS. A. B. SMITH, 14 Pleasant st., Boston, Tel. 2550.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, wishes position; references. MRS. A. B. SMITH, 14 Pleasant st., Boston, Tel. 2550.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

SEAMSTRESS-Capable woman desires position in private family; good references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 570 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass., Tel. 2550.

SEAMSTRESS-Young woman with 10 years' experience in dressmaking; references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 570 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass., Tel. 2550.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CHAUFFEUR (28) (white), single, acquainted with New York driving, wants position with private party; will go anywhere; first-class reference. JACOB MARSH, general delivery, Long Beach, N. J., Tel. 2550.

DRUGGIST (mechanical) desires position in or near Philadelphia; 15 years' experience in drug store; references. JOSEPH H. K. JR., 2200 N. 53d st., Philadelphia, Pa., Tel. 2550.

ELDERLY MAN (67) wishes position New York city or suburbs; with good home and moderate wages; reliable, temperate, industrious. VICTOR FIELD, care Mr. Kaiser, 400 Clarkson ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Tel. 2550.

EMPLOYMENT wanted with automobile from by young man (20); mechanical training and study; references. WILLIAM KLEIN, 420 Convent ave., New York, Tel. 2550.

FARMER-Educated, married man (27), no children; desires position in Pennsylvania or states south to start or care for fruit farm, 20 to 30 acres; references. E. C. MOORE, 2000 10th st., Erie, Pa., Tel. 2550.

GAS ENGINEER, experienced, capable of handling all gas engines, desires position; references. OTTO E. STEITZ, 200 10th st., Erie, Pa., Tel. 2550.

HOTEL MAN, 25 years' experience, desires position in hotel or restaurant; references. REED, 106 N. Morris ave., Atlantic City, N. J., Tel. 2550.

INTERPRETER, at present with large railroad corporation; familiar with English, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Rumanian and Spanish; wants position in public relations; references. MARCHAND, Ellis Island, N. Y. U. S. Immigration Station, New York, Tel. 2550.

MAN (25) wishes open air position in San Francisco, Seattle or Portland, Ore.; has had 9 years' experience as clerk in laundry; references. C. GLOVER, 202 W. 5th st., New York, Tel. 2550.

NIGHT WATCHMAN wishes position at night in residence, city or country; references. HENRY N. MARSHALL, 374 Dobbin st., New York, Tel. 2550.

OFFICE MANAGER-Young man (25), 10 years' exp. office methods, rapid typist, some knowledge stenography; all references. PROSPECT st., Port Chester, N. Y., Tel. 2550.

PRESTMAN wants position in steady position; color work; good worker. HARRY REIDER, 324 N. 9th st., Philadelphia, Pa., Tel. 2550.

SALESMAN, experienced in office and managing branch office, desires position; will go to any locality. E. R. HOSKINS, 148 Prospect st., Port Chester, N. Y., Tel. 2550.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER (28), 7 years' experience, desires position; references. B. H. HYDE, 6723 Locust st., Philadelphia, Pa., Tel. 2550.

TEACHER, private, experienced in French, German, Latin, Greek and Italian; references. EDWARD, 121 Cherry st., Philadelphia, Pa., Tel. 2550.

UNIVERSITY STUDENT would like to work for board and room in New York city. A. J. CHASE, 120 Ann st., New York, Tel. 2550.

WINDOW TRIMMER-Young man with 10 years' experience in window trimming and salesmen of furniture goods. A. N. EBYSTEIN, 346 W. 57th st., New York, Tel. 2550.

WRITER-Familiar with hardware and kindred lines, long associated with prominent trade paper; capable of editorial work. L. A. HARRIS, 804 W. 10th st., New York, Tel. 2550.

YOUNG MAN wishes position in office as invoice clerk; has knowledge of French, German, Italian, Spanish, and English; references. J. TOWNSEND, 30 Sterling place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Tel. 2550.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Stocks Make Good Advance, Closing at Top

URGENT COVERING OF SHORT ACCOUNT ADVANCES PRICES

Some Good Recoveries From the Week's Low Level Established—Market Tone Is Generally Better

LONDON IS STEADY

Notwithstanding temporary rallies due almost entirely to the covering of shorts, the week has witnessed almost a continuous decline in the securities markets. The drop in the market leaders has been a feature, although the losses extended throughout the list.

One of the most important factors which influenced the decline was the Moroccan situation. The very unsettled condition of foreign markets exerted a disturbing effect upon New York securities, and the lowest prices of the year were reached this week. The price level is now about three or four points above the lowest of the year 1910.

Pessimism has run rampant on Wall street. Traders have been unable to see anything except the gloomy side of conditions. The business of the country does not bear out this view as there has been moderate improvement in various lines.

Urgent covering of shorts was in evidence during the early sales of the New York market today. The leaders recorded a gain of a point or more during the first few minutes. The sentiment generally was improved owing to better advices from abroad. Lihigh Valley, Amalgamated Copper and Canadian Pacific were very strong.

Local stocks were in better demand and prices advanced fractionally.

The advance in prices continued throughout most of the session, there were some declines, but the close was strong at substantial net gains for the day. Reading opened up 1/4 at 138 1/2, and gained more than 2 points. Union Pacific opened up 1/2 at 150 1/2 and rose 2 points. Southern Pacific opened up 1/2 at 107 1/2 and sold above 108. Steel at 66 1/2 was up 3/4 at the opening. It advanced above 68 before the close. Canadian Pacific gained 6 points over Friday's closing, advancing to 228 1/2.

Amalgamated Copper opened up 1/2 at 55 1/2 and rose to 57. Lihigh Valley opened up 1/2 at 155 and rose above 157. National Biscuit opened up 1/2 at 125 1/2 and advanced well above 130.

Among the features of the local market was strength displayed by Boston & Maine and New Haven. The former opened up 1/2 at 100 and rose 2 points further. New Haven opened unchanged at 130 and rose to 133 before receding. Lake Copper opened up 1/2 at 25 1/2 and sold up around 26. Good gains were made by Calumet & Arizona, Old Dominion, North Butte, Arizona Commercial, American Telephone and Shoe Machinery.

LONDON—On the stock exchange today the tone was steady for the most part. The Moroccan affair to an extent was relegated to the background. Consols were weak, however, on the firmer monetary prospects. Home rails had a harder turn.

Americans display steadiness and Canadian Pacific had a rallying tendency. Foreign securities were better.

Other departments were firm with the exception of Spanish descriptions, where there was no sign of recovery.

De Beers up 1/4 at 17 1/2. Rio Tinto rallied 1/2 to 63 1/2.

The continental bourses closed quiet.

The Canadian wheat crop in three western provinces is officially estimated at 180,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

MINING				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Algonquin	25	25	25	25
Arizona Com	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Calumet & Ariz	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	50
Cons Merc	5	5	5	5
Copper Range	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
Franklin	29	29	29	29
Granby	29	29	29	29
Mass	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Nevada Cons	17	17	17	17
Nipissing	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
North Butte	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Old Colony Mining	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Old Dominion	38	38	38	38
Oscoda	86	86	86	86
Packet	9	9	9	9
Quincy	65	65	65	65
Shannon	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Shattuck & Ariz	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Superior	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Trinity	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Utah Cons	12	12	12	12
Utah Copper	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2

TELEPHONES				
	Open	High	Low	Last
American	134 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2
New England	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Western	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2

RAILROADS				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Aetna	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Boston & Albany	221	221	221	221
Boston Elevated	127	127	127	127
Boston & Maine	100	102	100	102
Chicago Junction	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Fitchburg	127	127	127	127
N Y N H & H	120	123	120	123
Union Pacific	160 1/2	161 1/2	160 1/2	161 1/2
West End com	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
West End pf	100	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Am & Chem	51 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	53 1/2
Am Chem pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Pneumatic	4	4	4	4
Am Pneumatic pf	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am Sugar pf	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am Woolen pf	90	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
General Elec	149	149	149	149
Mass Elec	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Mass Elec pf	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Mass Gas	92	92	92	92
Mass Gas pf	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Mergenthaler	226	226	226	226
Portland Electric	65	65	65	65
Swift & Co	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Torington	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
United Fruit	184 1/2	184 1/2	184 1/2	184 1/2
Unif Shoe M	42	43	42	43
Unif Shoe Mac pf	28	28	28	28
U S Steel	66 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2	68 1/2
W H McElwain	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2

UNLISTED SECURITIES				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Algonquin	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Amalgamated	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Zinc	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Boston & Corbin	4	4	4	4
Chino	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
East Butte	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Gibson	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Hancock	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Helvetic	88	88	88	88
Impresso	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Int'l Creek Coal pf	85	85 1/2	85	85 1/2
Lake Copper	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
North Lake	4 1/2	5	4 1/2	5
Ray Cons	14	14	14	14
Sup & Boston	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
U S Smelting pf	46 1/2	47	46 1/2	47
Uah-Apex	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

BONDS				
	High	Low	Last	
Amer Tel & Tel	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	
Arizona Commercial	45	45	45	
N E Cotton Yarn 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BOSTON, REVERE BEACH & LYNN				
	1911	1910		
Gross earnings	\$919,921	\$887,888		
Operating expenses	797,419	767,947		
Net earnings	122,502	119,941		
Int. taxes and divs.	120,578	118,580		
Surplus	1,924	1,361		
Previous surplus	67,250	65,812		
Total surplus	69,174	67,173		

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC				
	1911	1910		
Gross earnings	\$12,323,863	\$866,650		
Operating expenses	9,270,960	842,701		
Net earnings	3,052,903	24,949		
Int. taxes and divs.	437,948	78,744		
Total income	3,490,851	103,733		
Previous surplus	1,500,942	72,238		
Balance for dividends	2,989,909	31,535		
Dividends	2,989,909	31,535		
Surplus	1,001,942	72,238		
Previous surplus	6,237,177	904,052		
Profit and loss, surpl.	7,239,119	1,000,290		

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS				
	1911	1910		
Gross earnings	\$12,323,863	\$866,650		
Operating expenses	9,270,960	842,701		
Net earnings	3,052,903	24,949		
Int. taxes and divs.	437,948	78,744		
Total income	3,490,851	103,733		
Previous surplus	1,500,942	72,238		
Balance for dividends	2,989,909	31,535		
Dividends	2,989,909	31,535		
Surplus	1,001,942	72,238		
Previous surplus	6,237,177	904,052		
Profit and loss, surpl.	7,239,119	1,000,290		

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TEN PER CENT IS EARNED ON COMMON STOCK OF COMPANY

Business and Profits of the Torrington's Subsidiaries as Large as Previous Year's Big Record

IMPROVEMENTS

The Torrington Company in the year which ended Sept. 1 showed earnings on the \$2,000,000 common stock of 10 per cent, or 2 per cent above the 8 per cent dividend which is paid on that stock. The surplus for common dividends last year was 11 1/2 per cent on \$2,000,000 stock.

The total receipts from dividends, rentals, etc., the surplus for dividends, balance for the common and per cent earned on the common since 1901 has been as follows:

	Receipts	Surp. for Div.	Balance for Div.	Earnings
1901	\$285,128	\$224,108	\$154,108	7 1/2%
1902	354,463	285,829	225,829	11 1/2%
1903	369,498	290,054	180,054	10 1/2%
1904	280,207	230,300	100,300	8 1/2%
1905	263,274	235,175	163,175	8 1/2%
1906	315,191	257,545	180,545	9 1/2%
1907	294,291	234,915	164,915	8 1/2%
1908	250,030	210,030	140,030	7 1/2%
1909	263,240	235,085	165,085	8 1/2%
1910	363,737	291,272	231,272	11 1/2%
1911	352,966	289,892	219,892	10 1/2%

Market Reports • Produce • Shipping

A SMALL MARGIN OVER DIVIDENDS EARNED FOR YEAR

Swift & Company's Fiscal Period Less Favorable From Standpoint of Profits Than Former Years

LESS MEAT BOUGHT

The fiscal year of Swift & Co. ending the last of this month will make unfavorable comparison with either of the last three fiscal years. The 7 per cent dividend on the \$60,000,000 stock has been earned safely enough with about 2 per cent to spare. This is, however, a much closer margin than in 1910 when share profits of 11 1/2 per cent were accumulated and contrasted with the splendid results of the 1909 and 1908 years when 13 1/2 per cent and 15 per cent respectively were earned on the then \$50,000,000 capital stock.

The entire profits for the shares will be accumulated out of production and sale of the countless by-products which have become such a feature of the packing business. There was no net money whatever in the sale of meat.

The packers generally anticipated a much better year than they have had. Two main factors account for the decline. One has been the protracted depression in business, cutting off the buying power of the people. The other has been the undoubted fact that people have been weaned away in part from the meat-eating habit. The consumption of meat in this country is certainly 10 per cent to 12 per cent under normal, even after making allowance for business depression.

Experience shows that when people restrict meat consumption they are invariably slow in resuming the old habits. Of course, there is this to remember. The slow but persistent slackening of meat consumption in 1909 and 1910 told far more heavily on the small independent packers than on the big concerns like Swift, Armour and Morris. As one after another small competitor went to the wall in 1910, its business was absorbed by the big packers and gains thus recorded served to bolster the volume of 1910 gross. The past year there has been very little accession to sales from this source and there has been no temptation to the larger packers to swell the volume of sales so long as small competitors had been driven from the field.

A feature of Swift & Co. operations the last two or three years has been the steady decrease in foreign sales. Coming at a time when Steel, International Harvester and such concerns are showing wonderful expansion in export business, the contrast is exceedingly interesting. Decreased production of American cattle and expanding population have taken for home consumption almost every pound of beef that the West could raise. Not only that but Swift & Co. have so far appreciated the probable situation a few years from now that they have invested between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000 in the Argentine cattle industry and are drawing from that source more than any other American packer. Practically the only source of supply that Swift can use for foreign sales is this Argentine field.

The year 1911 will, however, be a duplicate of 1910 in the heavy loss which Swift & Co. have taken in their tanning business. This is one by-product department which is still a long way from even paying its own way. Swift & Co. losses in tanning the past two fiscal years are understood to have been equal to fully 3 per cent on the capital stock.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Cloudy tonight; Sunday generally fair; light variable winds.

WASHINGTON: The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Cloudy tonight; probably rain in eastern Maine.

The disturbance that was central over Michigan yesterday morning has moved eastward and passed over the St. Lawrence valley. It has produced cloudy and rainy weather in the northern districts from the Mississippi to the northern coast to the east. A secondary disturbance off the southern New England coast is causing cloudy and rainy weather along the coast north of Hatteras. There has been a decided rise in temperature in the eastern section during the last 24 hours. A disturbance is developing this morning in the extreme Northwest but pleasant weather prevails generally in the western and southern sections.

Conditions favor for this vicinity unsettled weather tonight; Sunday probably fair with slightly higher temperature.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 64.12 noon 69
Average temperature yesterday, 57-72.

IN OTHER CITIES
Buffalo 70 Albany 62
Savannah 62 Pittsburgh 74
New York 60 Chicago 60
Washington 70 Los Angeles 80
Jacksonville 80 St. Louis 80
Philadelphia 66 St. Paul 60
San Francisco 50 Portland 58

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW
Sun rises 5:52 High water, 6:34 a. m.
Sun sets 5:53 Low water, 6:34 p. m.
Length of day, 12:27

ALMANAC FOR MONDAY
Sun rises 5:51 High water, 7:14 p. m.
Sun sets 5:51 Low water, 7:14 p. m.
Length of day, 12:31

NEW YORK BONDS

Quotations furnished by
CHANDLER BROS. & CO.
Sales, up to 12 noon.

1000's	Open	High	Low	Close
1 Allis-Chalmers 58	98	98	98	98
5 Amer. Smelt 68	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
10 Am. T. & T. conv. 48	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
5 Armour 4 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
3 A. T. & S. F. conv. 48	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
61 do conv. 48 1909	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
18 Atlantic C. I. 48 1902	95	95	95	95
1 do L&N col. 48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
5 B. & O. 48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
45 Bklyn. R. T. conv. 48	84	84	84	84
2 Bush Term 48	96	96	96	96
2 Cal. Gas & Elec. 48	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
6 Cen. Electric 58	97	97	97	97
5 Ches. & O. conv.	93	93	93	93
18 do 4 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
2 C. B. & Q. Joint 48	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
20 C. M. & S. P. 48	94	94	94	94
7 C. R. I. & P. col. 48	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
10 C. R. I. & P. col. 48 1902	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
1 Colorado Ind. 58	74	74	74	74
2 Corn. Products 58	96	96	96	96
1 Gen. Motor 68	98	98	98	98
38 Int. Met. 4 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
25 Int. Mer. 4 1/2	65	65	65	65
4 K. C. F. & M. 48	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
2 Lake Shore 48 1901	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
20 Lake Shore conv. 48	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
20 N. R. of M. P. in 4 1/2	92	92	92	92
4 N. Y. C. Gen. deb. 48	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
3 Penn. conv. 3 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
4 do conv. 3 1/2 1915	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
5 P. S. Ry. 48	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
3 S. L. & A. R. ref.	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
40 South Ry. 48	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4
20 Third Ave. conv. 48	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
14 Union Pac. 1st mtg. 48 1902	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
42 do conv. 48	102	102	102	102
5 U. S. Ry. 48	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
1 U. S. Steel 58	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
2 Wash. ex. 48	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
2 West. Mari. conv. 48	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
1 N. Y. City 48 int. 1908	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Sept.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Oct.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Nov.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Dec.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Jan.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Feb.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Mar.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Apr.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
May	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
June	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
July	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Aug.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Sept.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Oct.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Nov.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Dec.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Jan.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Feb.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Mar.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Apr.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
May	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
June	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
July	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Aug.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Sept.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Oct.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Nov.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Dec.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Jan.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Feb.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Mar.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Apr.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
May	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
June	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
July	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Aug.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Sept.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Oct.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
Nov.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	91 3/4
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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

NAVAL DISPLAY AT
TOULON SAID TO BE
EPOCH FOR FRANCE

President Fallieres Sees Fleet of Ninety-Two War Vessels in Line, a Pageant Arousing Enthusiasm of Country

SIGHT IS BRILLIANT

M. Delcasse, Congratulated, Says Every Ship Is Ready for Sudden Mobilization and Magazines Are Full

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The naval review just held at Toulon marks an epoch in French naval history. The glorious background of the Mediterranean coast, with its richly colored rocks lit up by brilliant sunshine, formed a fitting frame for the largest fleet ever assembled under the flag of the republic.

The President, M. Fallieres, accompanied by M. Caillaux, the premier, M. Delcasse, the minister of marine, and most of the other members of the cabinet, were present on the Massena, from which they inspected the whole of the fleet, which was lined up in the roadstead off Toulon to the length of some six or seven miles.

It consisted of 92 vessels in all, representing a total of 408,914 tons, carrying armaments which included 147 heavy guns, 416 of medium caliber and 882 quick firing and other small weapons.

Fleet in Two Columns

The fleet was formed up in two columns of some 5200 meters each in length and the presidential party passed down the lines from one end to the other; after which the Massena veered to the west while the two lines of the fleet made an evolution in opposite directions, finally lining up face to face at a distance of some 3600 meters apart. The evolution formed a most brilliant spectacle.

The President's vessel then steamed in the direction of Cape Brun and let go her anchor, taking up a position preparatory to the firing past singly of every unit of the fleet, which after forming itself into an immense curve passed in the following order:

Fleet Files Past

The Jules-Ferry, the flagship of Admiral Jaureguiberry, took the lead, followed by the Danton squadron with the Voltaire, the flagship of Admiral Boue de Lapeyriere; then came the third squadron commanded by Vice-Admiral Aubert, led by his flagship, the Saint Louis; then the second squadron of the Patrie class, in the command of Vice-Admiral Bellue; then the cruisers, with the Leon-Gambetta, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Dutige de Fournet, the second and third light division and the four divisions of destroyers, submarines and other units of the fleet. The fleet when in line extended for a distance of not less than 17 kilometers in length.

France Enthusiastic

An immense crowd estimated at some 200,000 persons climbed the rocks of the shore between Du Mourillon and Cape Brun, from which they obtained an excellent view of this magnificent pageant of French naval power, which has aroused immense enthusiasm and interest throughout France.

After the review the Massena returned to port, and on landing, a number of senators and deputies gathered round M. Delcasse and congratulated him on the success of his work as minister of the navy.

In reply to the spontaneous outburst of appreciation M. Delcasse said that the vessels they had just seen file past before them were quite ready to be commissioned. Their powder magazines were full and all of them could be mobilized immediately. It had not been his desire to make an empty show or to deceive any one; he had made a point of showing the country only those vessels which were actually complete and ready. The Victor Hugo and the Vergniaud, for instance (the two latest additions to the fleet), at a push might have been present at the review, but he would not allow it as he preferred to be absolutely sincere.

President Praises

An official banquet followed at which President Fallieres spoke in very warm terms of the magnificent spectacle, adding that the navy had never failed to show itself equal to the duties devolving upon it. It had now entered, he said, upon a path which it would resolutely follow without fear of any obstacle, until France was in possession of those means of action which would enable her to face fearlessly any eventuality the future might bring.

The country, M. Fallieres added, had shown itself by proved patriotism to be equally interested in its forces on sea and on land and had endured without complaint the heavy burdens imposed on the public finances.

For many years past the condition of

RICH MAORI LAND
TO BE OPENED UP
IN NEW ZEALAND

(Special to the Monitor)
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The Whitiara block of 1300 acres, a rich area of land suitable for close settlement, was inspected by the Hon. James Carroll when he was in Takapau in connection with the opening of the new postoffice and school.

The block itself lies half way between Norseland and Takapau. It was formerly held on lease from the Maoris, and was sold by them to the government, to be disposed of as ordinary crown land.

Mr. Carroll stated that the survey for subdivision will commence immediately. He considers it very nice property, well suited for dairying, and he was told locally that it could be cut up with advantage into 50-acre farms, though this is a matter he will leave to the government officers to determine.

VOSSISCHE ZEITUNG
SAYS TURKEY WILL
OPPOSE BRITISH AIM

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—With reference to the question of the British negotiations on the subject of the Baghdad railway, the Vossische Zeitung, which is believed to be the mouthpiece of the Deutsche Bank, declares that from information received from Constantinople it is believed in well-informed Turkish circles that the negotiations referred to have no prospect of success. It is further announced that negotiations will in all probability be broken off.

After explaining that the aim of Great Britain is to secure the internationalization of the gulf section on such terms as would give her direct or indirect predominance, to the exclusion of Germany, the Vossische Zeitung states that the news amounts to an open rebuff for Great Britain, and that those interested will be compelled to look for other ways and means of solving the problem which must eventually be solved.

The Boursen Courier states also, referring to the subject, that in the event of Great Britain failing to profit by the conciliatory attitude of Germany with regard to the gulf section of the railway, that section, like the rest of the line, will be constructed without the cooperation of British capital.

PLUM HARVEST BIG

(Special to the Monitor)
EVESHAM—The crop of plums in Worcestershire has been exceptionally abundant this year, and egg plums grown at Evesham have been retained in Newbury market at the low price of 1d. per pound.

RANGOON CENSUS 293,316

(Special to the Monitor)
RANGOON, Burma—The population of Rangoon, according to the revised census returns, which differ little from the provisional returns, is 293,316.

MAJOR COTTON VISITS
AFRICAN WEST COAST

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Maj. Powell Cotton started in March last on an expedition to Portuguese and French Guinea, and has just returned home. So far these territories have been visited but little by Englishmen so that the trip accomplished by Maj. Powell Cotton is of considerable interest.

Referring to the expedition to one of Reuter's representatives Maj. Powell Cotton said that ever since his two expeditions into Uganda and equatorial Africa he had been most anxious to obtain some specimens from the west coast for the purpose of comparison. It was for this reason that he decided to visit Guinea.

Among the numerous observations made he noticed that the types of animals from the west coast penetrated much further into the interior than those from the east, as was proved by the fact that many he found near the eastern tributaries of the Congo were similar to those on the west coast.

Having arrived at the capital of Portuguese Guinea the remainder of the journey to Buda was made in a boat placed at his disposal by the Governor. From here the journey to the frontier was continued, occupying 14 marches. The major was accompanied by a friend and 65 natives. He met with the utmost courtesy both in Portuguese and French Guinea, although a few months ago it would have been impossible for a white

man to leave the station without an armed escort. At Kade Major Cotton witnessed the arrival of a party of "captives," which is the name given to the domestic slaves of the Foulahs, since most of them are descendants of captives of war. He says of these captives:

"The French administrative policy is to collect all these people from Foulahs and to help them to establish villages of their own. If the Foulahs require their services the work done has to be performed voluntarily and paid for. The men of the party he saw were wild with joy at their liberation and songs and dances were kept up 'well into the night.'"

In speaking of the country and its people, Major Cotton said, that though it was the end of the summer the country was wonderfully green, a contrast to all the other parts of Africa he had visited. The two large rivers which water the country, he says, should make irrigation of thousands of acres a comparatively easy matter. Wild rubber, vines and palms are plentiful, while among the crops are cotton, ground nuts and some exceptionally fine rice.

The Foulah tribes resemble the Somalis and Gallas of the east coast, with their well-cut features, light copper complexion and easy carriage. They carried no spears or bows and arrows but were armed with curved swords in leather scabbards, elaborately decorated and tasselled and in many cases also had a muzzle-loading gun.

SERVANTS OF INDIA
AIMING TO ORGANIZE
POLITICAL STUDIES

(Special to the Monitor)
POONA—Mr. Gokhale, one of the Indian members of the viceroy's legislative council, will be known to the ordinary man chiefly as the author of the elementary education bill which is causing so much discussion over the length and breadth of India. It is probably known to few, however, that Mr. Gokhale is the founder of a little body known as the Servants of India Society.

This society came into being in 1905 with a membership of three; but has now increased to 26. The objects of the society are to organize the work of political education, basing it on a careful study of public questions, and to advance the progress of the country by helping forward its industrial development and by promoting the elevation of the depressed classes. The period of training is five years.

The home of the society, which is situated at Poona, has an excellent library, replete with blue books relating to India, together with standard works on political economy, political science, and kindred subjects.

The course of study which is followed is designed to familiarize the students with the administrative and economic problems of the country. Hitherto Mr. Gokhale has maintained the society out of his private income, but it is said that its growth will oblig him to appeal to the public if the work is to be carried on at its present level.

GENERAL HERTZOG
LIKED BY DUTCH

(Special to the Monitor)
BLOEMFONTEIN, So. Africa—In order to express their appreciation of the way in which General Hertzog, union minister of justice, has defended the Dutch language, an address signed by 12,000 residents of the Orange Free State was recently presented to him.

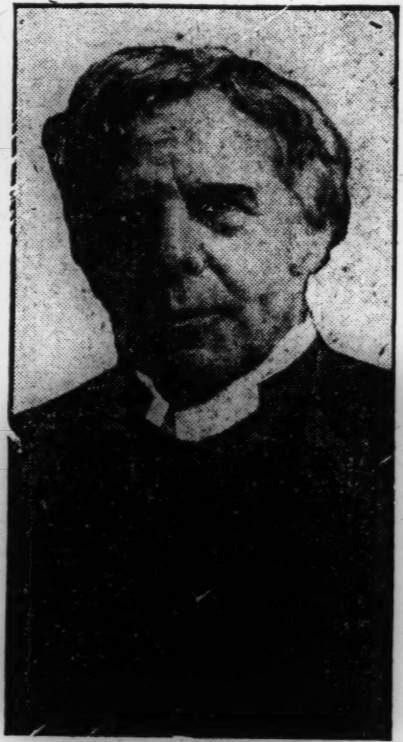
The address contains an appreciative reference to the work done by General Hertzog in connection with language of nationality, and refers to him as the national hero par excellence who has raised the South African national spirit out of a peaceful sleep and has helped to lay the foundation of a true South African code of education based upon equal rights.

PEARL SHELLING PROSPEROUS

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—From the report for 1910 of the government resident at Thursday Island, it is learned that despite unfavorable weather, 570 tons of live mother of pearl shells were obtained from the beds during that period, being the largest record of the past seven years. During the year, 480 tons of sandal-wood of a value of over £8000 (\$40,000) were exported from the island.

DR. CARPENTER
RESIGNING FROM
RIPON DIOCESE

Distinguished Prelate Is Determined to Follow Up His Criticism of System Which Forces Men to Stay



(Copyright by Lafayette)

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon, W. Boyd Carpenter, D. D.

(Special to the Monitor)
RIPON—The diocese of Ripon is about to lose the services of not the least of the famous men who have occupied its episcopal chair during the last 13 centuries. Dr. Boyd Carpenter, the present occupant of the see, is a prelate who is known throughout the country as one of the most distinguished and broad-minded of churchmen; indeed, he has often given evidence of the fact that his abilities were not given to a church, though that church necessarily claimed the chief share of them, but were distributed generously to mankind.

In giving the reasons for his retirement, Dr. Carpenter says, among other things, that he considers "change and movement contribute to the welfare of a great institution;" that he has always deplored the conditions existing among churchmen, which practically compel them to remain at their posts when both prudence and wisdom counsel retirement.

His first living was that of St. James, Holloway, and after a long and brilliant career as a London worker, he received at last the living of Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, in the year in which he was appointed honorary chaplain to Queen Victoria. Subsequently, he was made one of the canons of Windsor, and finally, in 1884, he became bishop of Ripon.

He is the doyen of the Episcopal bench, and during the period he has held the see of Ripon he has been instrumental in partitioning that unwieldy diocese, by the creation of the separate diocese of Wakefield. During all these years he has written many books, and in addition to being the select preacher for the University of Cambridge, has been pastoral lecturer at Cambridge, Noble lecturer at Harvard and Bampton lecturer at Oxford. The announcement of his retirement has been received with deep regret in the diocese over which he has so long and so brilliantly presided.

TURKISH ENVOY TO HAVE HOLIDAY
(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE—Rifat Pasha, who was minister for foreign affairs, and who has recently been appointed ambassador in Paris, intends to formally take up his new post and then to go to Switzerland and perhaps London on a holiday. It is his intention then to return to Constantinople, where he will take charge of the ministry for foreign affairs during the absence of the grand vizier on a holiday in Switzerland.

AGRICULTURAL LINES SOUGHT
(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The premier recently intimated in Parliament that during the present session proposals for several lines for agricultural centers in various parts of the state would be submitted. They would serve the community already settled in the several districts affected, and would go further into crown lands in other directions to open up country for settlement.

DR. HILL DISPROVES
REPORTS BY LETTER
FROM U. S. PRESIDENT

Ambassador to Berlin Is Leaving Post With Best Wishes and Personal Gift From German Emperor

SERVICE IS LAUDED

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—An unusual but very interesting "explanation" has been made by Dr. Hill regarding the causes attributed to his removal from Berlin.

It will be remembered that a general opinion prevailed that the ambassador had not satisfied his government in the potash settlement affair, in fact, there were not lacking who published this tale and other similar ones on so-called unimpeachable authority. Dr. Hill took no notice of these insinuations at the time, but now that he is leaving Berlin he thinks proper to produce a letter from the President, received several months ago, in which a most hearty acknowledgment of his services is expressed. A portion of Mr. Taft's letter runs as follows:

"You justified your appointment in every respect, and it is my pleasant duty to state expressly and categorically that your resignation was not in consequence of any difference of opinion between the administration and yourself whatever, either in the potash or in any other question which was negotiated between America and Germany."

"I write thus to you because you are justified in receiving a clear testimony concerning your admirable service from him whom you so well and worthily represented in the great capital of Berlin."

Dr. Hill adds that he publishes this as much in the interest of this government as his own, and he concludes by warm words of gratitude for all the friendly tokens he has received from the Kaiser and every one else here.

After the unveiling of General von Struben's statue his majesty conversed some time with Dr. Hill, saying how much he regretted losing him.

It had been the Kaiser's desire to bestow a distinguished order upon the retiring ambassador, but as the laws of his country did not permit that, he asked Dr. Hill's acceptance of a handsome vase of royal Berlin porcelain, which on one side displays a portrait of the Kaiser and on the other the imperial castle. His majesty made Mr. Roosevelt a present of a similar vase during the ex-President's visit here.

HAMBURG TO BE IMPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It is said that land is to be purchased in Hamburg to the value of £1,400,000 (\$7,000,000) for the object of improving the housing conditions. It is hoped that after new streets have been built, the resale will yield a profit of about £700,000 (\$3,500,000).

HAKKI PASHA SEEKING
BRITAIN'S FRIENDSHIP

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Hakki Pasha, former minister of education and one of the most prominent members of the Young Turk party, visited England recently, and speaking of the object of his visit to a representative of the Standard, said that Turkey of late had noticed a certain estrangement between Great Britain and Turkey, which was very noticeable when compared with the spirit of friendship with which the deposition of Abdul Hamid and the advent to power of the Young Turks had been greeted in England.

Turkey, said Hakki Pasha, had made friendly overtures over the Baghdad railway, but England rejected them with disdain. Some statements had also been made in the houses of Parliament which were considered unfriendly by all patriotic Turks.

"The cause," continued Hakki Pasha, "is said to be the marked pro-German tendencies of the Young Turk party, which is now predominant in my country. Neither the Young Turk party nor the Turkish government is pursuing a pro-German policy. Above everything our policy is naturally pro-Turkish in character."

"Turkey is a great power with a desire to maintain friendship with all countries. To judge our foreign policy fairly, an Englishman must put himself in the position of a Turk. If Turkey is regarded as a kind of German dependency it is not our fault."

It is said that Germans obtain the best commercial concessions in Turkey, but to that I reply that British capitalists rarely or never ask for them. We have tried to rouse interest in possibilities of various enterprises to be financed by British capital in Turkey, but have met with little response. If British capitalists do not ask for concessions and Germans do, you cannot blame us for granting them to the latter."

Finally the former minister of education said that he hoped that his visit would help to improve the relations

BITUMEN-ASPHALT
SURFACE ON ROAD
LIKED IN STEPNEY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Stepney borough council, in its annual report, describes the efforts made by its engineer to obtain a surface for the macadam road which would be less liable to "scoring," or to permeation by water.

The effort has been to find a material which would bind the broken granite into one mass so as to produce a smooth surface, impervious to water. After considerable experiment, it is stated that a matrix consisting of lake bitumen and asphalt was found to possess the properties desired."

Certain roads have been treated in this way with satisfactory results. It is declared, however, impossible to make a final statement on the subject until the full effects of climatic action have been observed.

SIRDAR PRAISES BOY
SCOUTS' WORK ALSO
LAUDS NAVAL BRIGADE

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH—In the Castle Park, Dunbar, many thousands of persons were interested spectators of an inspection made by the sirdar, Gen. Sir Francis R. Wingate, D. S. O., of the boy scouts, lads' naval brigade, and Dunbar life brigade. After the inspection the different bodies marched past, led by the lads' naval brigade.

Gen. Sir Francis Wingate then addressed the boys, and in the course of his remarks said he had the highest opinion of the movement which had brought about the organizations he had now the pleasure of inspecting. He regarded the training of the national boyhood in discipline, obedience and self-respect as an immense benefit, not only to the boys themselves, but also to the empire.

He wanted the boys to feel that in taking the fullest advantage of the instruction given they were forming a bond of mutual good will and brotherhood which would stand them and their nation in good stead all their lives.

CHIEF SCOUT VISITS DANES

(Special to the Monitor)
COPENHAGEN—General Sir R. Baden-Powell spent a day in Copenhagen with the Danish boy scouts. The Danish papers have printed most enthusiastic articles on the subject of Sir Robert's most popular scheme, and the excellent way it has been carried out. The general has promised a return visit to Denmark.

NEW MILL PROJECTED

(Special to the Monitor)
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—It is understood that the directors of the New Zealand Paper Mills, Limited, have decided to proceed immediately with the erection of new and extensive buildings at Woodhaugh, and to install a large and modern plant.

CALGARY, ALTA., HAS
COMMISSIONER BUSY
INFORMING ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Calgary (Alberta) Chamber of Commerce has despatched a special commissioner to visit this country and enlighten the public at home as to the possibilities that lie before capitalists, investors and others in that largest commercial center between Winnipeg and Vancouver.

The population of Calgary, says Mr. Lindsay the commissioner, is now 60,000, having doubled itself within the last four or five years. The bank clearances have gone up within three years 100 per cent. Building operations are proceeding on the largest scale.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have now decided to build at Calgary a mammoth hotel as large as the Alexandra at Winnipeg, to cost £200,000 (\$1,000,000). The manufacturers from the east are making Calgary their distribution point in the west and are erecting wholesale warehouses for their purposes.

Messrs. Morris of Chicago, the well-known meat packers, are also putting up a big establishment within the city limits. Money can be placed out on mortgages offering the best security to earn 8 per cent per annum, it is said. There is municipal ownership of tramways, lighting and waterworks, and the finances of the city are in most able hands.



Dear Anne:
I wish you could see the cold weather outfit such as coat, sweaters that reach to the bottom of the frock, and the jacket sweaters trimmed in baby blue or pink they have at the

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Mary J.

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THE HOME FORUM

MANY ASSEMBLIES FOR STUDY

CHAUTAUQUA seems to stand for a distinctively American institution in its large scope and the enthusiasm with which it is supported. It is one of the many indications of a fact remarked to an American by an English teacher encountered abroad: "You Americans are all so keen for education."

There are now over one thousand Chautauqua assemblies held in the United States. Of these Iowa claims about two hundred and fifty, and Illinois very nearly as many. The Prohibition party, apparently awake to the possibilities, has one hundred "temperance Chautauquas" in that state alone. Ohio is next with perhaps seventy-five. Closely following in numbers are Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. In the vast empire west of Denver there are only about ten assemblies, but the interest is rapidly growing. Texas and

the South have been exploited by the professional promoter and the "circuit Chautauqua," hence are now undeveloped. Successful assemblies are held in towns of less than one thousand inhabitants. The census gives Merom, Ind., a population of 475 according to the World Today, yet this town frequently pays \$3000 for one program alone and an audience of 8000, when some celebrity is present, is not unknown. As this number is spelled out in the article, (eight thousand), and must be correct, one assumes that Merom, Ind., draws on a larger population than is credited to the name. One hopes, incidentally, that persons so devoted to learning are not entirely omitted from the census. We want them in. They are good citizens. Oakland, Ia., a town of less than a thousand, is credited with a like interest in good things.

LITTLE LETTERS OF PLACES

THE following glimpse of an artist's thought is quoted in the Studio from a letter by John Marin, chiefly known by his etchings, but who excels in water color. He is an American, well known in Paris. He writes:

"You know once upon a time I saw a mountain, several mountains. I looked down into the ravines. I looked up the hilly sides, beheld forests, rocks, rifts, shrub and moss, reached the heights and soared above into the clouds. There were times when great patches were cut off by curtains of rolling clouds. Not all in one day, a succession of days, a succession of moments. Take, choose, make what you please! how you felt and what was revealed."

"Do you want to know what I think about etchings and what they should be? Well, little letters of places. You don't need to write a volume but to

Work Is the Thing

IT IS no man's business whether he is a genius or not; work he must, whatever he is, but quietly and steadily.—Ruskin.

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FORMER QUEEN CITY OF THE EAST



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PLACE DES CONSULS, ALEXANDRIA

THE Place des Consuls in Alexandria is a spot to dream dreams in, for all the signs of the busy modern city all about. This is the city that contested with Rome the supremacy of the world. This is the city of Mark Antony and Cleopatra, the central point of that great expatriate's ambitions.

Articles on Roman history in the Century show that much of what was supposed to be the extravagant vagary of Caligula was really a return in him to

the earlier dreams of the Romans of bringing into the west the civilization of the east. When Caligula forbade the celebration of the battle of Actium at Rome it was in line with his endeavor to establish something of the Egyptian religious ideas and worship and many Egyptian customs. It was at Actium that Antony was defeated by Octavius, when the struggle for eastern supremacy in the western continent was finally brought to naught.

Caligula wished to show that Rome was no longer to boast of having humiliated Alexandria with arms, for Alexandria was henceforth to be taken as the model in all things.

Today the Place des Consuls speaks of the gathering of the envoys from many nations, all free peoples, neither under the yoke of Rome, nor yet that of Alexandria. It hints of that great federation of the world which is slowly coming to be out of the tyrannies of the past.

XENOPHON'S PRAISE OF AGRICULTURE

ONE may read in every current magazine today practical advice to farmers and the experience of expert agriculturists set down to lesson those who cling to an evident idea of primeval man that to scratch the soil with a stick and drop in the seed—indeed to sow the seeds first and then stir up the soil at haphazard—is about all that is required of him who would enjoy the fruits

of the earth. But in this much teaching about the technique of farmery no writing is much more significant than the pages of David Buffum in the current Atlantic. He points us back to Xenophon as a too much neglected teacher of rural arts and one whose pages incidentally prove that a man may be a farmer and a lover of letters, too.

We know that Xenophon was a military commander and that he also knew a dramatic picture when he saw one. For the well-thumbed Anabasis, telling us all about the campaigns of Cyrus, touches in with the artist's sensitive hand the story of how the exhausted Greeks, marching always on and on through stranger lands, thinking the foe before them, burst suddenly into full cry, "Thalatta, Thalatta," the sea, the sea, when the far off rim of the Euxine blue rounded into sight. They knew that they were nearing home again.

It is this same Xenophon who campaigned with the younger Cyrus who writes so stanchly of the joys of land ownership and especially of its duties. He finds that it is a manly exercise to be abroad attending to one's crops and animals, and that no other occupation is so worthy of men of honorable birth. The men who hold land should regard it as a trust, and should see to it that the land is productive of the bounteous fruits which it owes to the world.

He loved horses, and his penicrist finds that his treatise on horses if printed in a magazine today might for the large part pass as a modern piece of writing. The good points of a horse are now what they were then and the right processes of their development and care.

In his "Economics" Xenophon makes plain what people today are just beginning to publish, it would seem, that only for the man who understands agriculture will the earth yield her richest

increase, and that the ignorant man would do better at some other occupation. And he says: "When agriculture flourishes all other pursuits are in full vigor; but when the land is forced to lie barren other occupations are almost stopped, as well by land as sea."

Is not here the opinion which the "back to the farm" movement of the present hour is still urging on humanity?

Piano Industry Enormous

Alfred Dolge points out in his new book, "Pianos and Their Makers," that an American city, with a population of 100,000, can, and does, buy more pianos than any South American republic with 2,000,000 inhabitants.

Japan is beginning to make its own instruments, while China, with a population of over 400,000,000, buys hardly any pianos. The progress of musical culture, European style, in Japan is indicated by the fact that there is one company in that country which now has an annual output of about 600 pianos, 8000 organs and 13,000 violins, most of them being patterned after European and American models.

Germany has today about 300 piano factories, some of them producing from 3000 to 7000 instruments per year. The total output of all its factories is estimated at about 170,000 annually.

America is ahead of Germany in the number of pianos made (350,000 a year) and their tone power and quality. Mr. Dolge says that the best pianos in existence are made in New York, while Chicago has, during the last decade, become the greatest piano market in the world.—New York Post.

PICTURES OF PRIMITIVE WAYS

IN THE region through which we are now passing we had ample opportunity to observe the primitive agricultural methods. The implements are what they were a thousand years ago. The seed is sown before the soil is touched. It is then turned shallowly into the ground with a plow made entirely of wood with the exception of a piece of metal about four inches long on the point. Though this plow does little more than scratch the surface of the earth, yet so rich is the soil that the harvests are quite good. Sometimes the plowman's wife drags

the plow with or without the help of a donkey or horse or both, says a writer in the National Geographic Magazine. As one observes these agricultural scenes from a little distance, the sower slowly scattering the seed, and the plowman clad in short shirt, which leaves his bronzed legs and arms completely bare, following the primitive plow behind his oxen, one is strongly reminded of the scenes depicted on Egyptian ruins. The women at the wells by the wayside, with huge water jars upon their heads, or working the soil with infants astride their backs, securely bound on by a cloth which completely covers them when the sun is warm, or men washing clothes upon slabs of stone by treading upon the articles with their feet—these and many other scenes too numerous to mention carry the mind back nearly two thousand years as to a succession of Biblical pictures.

Try to secure some part of each day for meditation; apart from men we can look ourselves more honestly in the face, lift up our hearts to God, and give our panting lives a chance.—Stevenson.

COLERIDGE AND WORDSWORTH

ONCE Wordsworth and Coleridge set out for a walking tour and agreed that, in order to pay their expenses, they would write a poem, says a writer in the Children's Encyclopedia. The idea developed into a book called "Lyrical Ballads." They were paid \$150 for it, and with this sum the two, with Wordsworth's sister, afterward had a trip to Germany, it is elsewhere said. Coleridge

wrote the famous "Ancient Mariner" as part of his contribution to the book. Wordsworth set himself to write in poetry scenes of everyday life in the language of the people. The book was a failure. Wordsworth thought that Coleridge's great poem was responsible, and, in a later edition, actually apologized for including the poem in the book! Coleridge, on the other hand, thought the want of success was due to Wordsworth's style. The critics thought so too, and savagely attacked Wordsworth. It is true that much of his work at this time was clumsy and awkward, but he had set out on lines which he was destined to follow. He rejected the stilted and artificial manner of the poets who had been writing before his day, and wrote in simple language; but, happily, he learned in time that poetry can be expressed in beautiful language without clinging only to the speech and manner of the peasant.

When the Thrushes Go Nesting

THE other day I sat for an hour watching a pair of wood thrushes engaged in building their nest near "Slabside." I say a pair, though the female really did all the work. The male hung around, and was evidently an interested spectator of the proceeding, writes John Burroughs in Country Life in America.

The mother bird was very busy bringing and placing the material, which consisted mainly of dry maple leaves which the winter had made thin and soft, and which were strewn over the ground all about. How pretty she looked running over the ground, now in shade, now in sunshine, searching for the leaves that were just to her fancy! Sometimes she would seize two or more and with a quick, soft flight bear them to the fork of the little maple sapling.

Every five or six minutes during her absence the male would come and inspect her work. He would look it over, arrange a leaf or two with his beak and then go his way. Twice he sat down in the nest and worked his feet and pressed it with his breast, as if shaping it. When the female found him there on her return he quickly got out of her way.

But he brought no material, he did no needful thing, he was a bird of leisure. The female did all the drudgery, and with what an air of grace and ease she did it! So soft of wing, so trim of form, so pretty of pose and so gentle in every movement! It was evidently no drudgery to her, the material was handy and the task one of love.

Nature is but the prettiest art passing through the individual thought is the end. Why does one say a Van Dyck, a Rembrandt, rather than the thing represented in the picture?—Dupre.

Prayer brings power. Prayer is power. The time of prayer is the time of power. The place of prayer is the place of power.—S. D. Gordon.

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"WHENCE COMETH MY HELP"

IN STUDYING the life of David, the young shepherd tending his father's flock at Bethlehem, the chain of events which brought him to the throne of Israel, his forty years' reign whose general prosperity was yet marred by great calamities, down to the last period of days when "stricken with years" he defeated the conspiracy which sought to keep Solomon from the throne, one cannot fail to mark the wonderful sense of God's protecting care which attended him.

It would certainly seem that something more than ordinary confidence was needed in the various incidents of David's career which are chronicled by the writer of the first and second books of Samuel. The lad who, unarmed save with the strength of Spirit, had slain a bear and a lion which had molested his flock, quailed not before the giant Philistine who had defied the assembled hosts of Israel. He was making no idle boast when he declared, "This uncircumcised Philistine shall be as one of them." The Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion, and out of the paw of the bear, He will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine." David needed no shining armor, no glittering sword; his sure protection was "the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel," and in the strength which came to him from that unfailing source, he prevailed.

Again, when David was in danger from the jealous rage of the king, Saul's own

son and daughter were led to intervene that he whom they so dearly loved might be spared. Later, when Saul's anger was once more turned against David, and the fortunes of war put the king at David's mercy, we find that same calm confidence in a protecting power. Misjudged and envied, beset with enemies, he could yet declare, "The Lord judge between me and thee; but mine hand shall not be upon thee." With God on his side, David was willing to spare his enemy, to trust God to plead his cause and deliver him in time of danger.

David came to know to the full what fear and sorrow and suffering meant, but whatever the trial of his faith, in the days of famine, of flight and of pestilence, his trust in God as his helper and deliverer was a sure refuge. It was near the end of his reign that he gave voice to that psalm of thanksgiving which has strengthened so many fainting hearts and feeble hands, for it was with joy born of experience that he sang:

David could therefore ask no surer protection, no truster guide for the dearly loved son who was to reign in his stead, than the God of Israel in whom he himself had trusted and who had rewarded him according to his righteousness, and we may well give heed to his parting command to Solomon: "Keep the charge of the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways, to keep his statutes, and his commandments, and his judgments, and his testimonies . . . that thou

mayest prosper in all that thou doest, and whithersoever thou turnest thyself."

It is perhaps in the psalms of David that we find the heights and depths of his nature most clearly revealed, and his absolute dependence on God as "a very present help in trouble." David was a great man, and envied because of his greatness, but he ascribed it to its true source when he declared, "My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth." He had seen the weakness, the fallibility of human aid, and his trust was in the God of Israel; therefore he knew no evil could come

upon him unawares, for "he that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep."

It is in this God of Israel to whom David turned for help in time of stress and anxiety, the helper whose arm was outstretched to save even in "the valley of the shadow of death," of whom David could say, "He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways"—it is in this same God that Christian Scientists are today putting their trust, confident that He who delivered David from the manifold evils that threatened him, will deliver them not only from sin and disease, but even from that "last enemy" which Paul tells us is to be finally overcome.

It is strange, when this high privilege of seeking divine aid is accorded to all mankind, that mortals should ever have ceased to rely on the ever-present helper, the sure refuge against which the storms of adversity, of hate and envy and malice, may beat in vain; should have turned instead to ways of man's devising and treacherous as the shifting sands of the desert. God was with His chosen people, and delivered them from their enemies; as long as they were obedient to His commands they had nothing to fear. Alas that we should ever wait until all earthly means have failed us before we turn to Him; and yet the divine Love that "always has met and always will meet every human need" (Science and Health, p. 494) does not turn away unheeding from our extremity; the God

One's Own Opportunity Keeps One Busy

THE man who makes the most of every opportunity he gets will never have any time left to be envying other people's opportunities. Improving his own will keep him busy and happy. The man who never sees an opportunity going round by itself, but only notices those that other men have taken in hand and improved, is the prince of complainers.—Forward.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, September 16, 1911

The Business Situation

WHEN the business world eventually abandons the exceedingly gloomy view it is taking of present conditions and future prospects, it is likely to find that most of its forebodings have been groundless. In fact, the situation is not half so bad as painted by many. When due credit is given to the untoward influences of labor troubles in America and England, the European war scare, smaller crops than expected, tariff agitation and the approaching presidential election, it is found that these factors are more sentimental than tangible. Nothing really serious has eventuated in any of these directions. So accustomed are people to discounting what might happen and to magnifying the various influences until they become mountains of despair or hope, as the case may be, that it seems difficult just now to see the brighter side of things. The business world has no need to indulge the extreme pessimism it entertains, for conditions do not warrant it. It is doubtful if the volume of business now being transacted throughout the United States, for example, undergoes much of a shrinkage even in the throes of a presidential campaign. Commercial interests seem to be now discounting all the unfavorable influences which may or may not be encountered in the future. And yet many industrial lines report little change in percentage of operations notwithstanding so much gloomy talk.

One of the most gratifying features of the present situation is that there is not the over-expansion in business that was the case in 1906 and that was mostly responsible for the panic of the year following. Buying of commodities for a year and a half has been for immediate requirements. There has been no stock accumulation by merchants. Banks and trust companies have placed themselves in a stronger position. Savings bank deposits have been increased. Money rates are easy. Corporations generally have accumulated larger surplus accounts and are in better position than ever to withstand any business depression. Some of the railway companies may be required sooner or later to reduce their dividends in order to make ends meet; but this should discourage no one, for in some instances the dividends now paid have never been warranted by the earnings.

The iron and steel industry, which has long been regarded as a business barometer, is giving a fairly good account of itself. The estimated production of pig iron in the United States for this year is 23,000,000 tons, compared with a record output last year of 26,800,000. The production of pig iron over the last three years has exceeded that of any similar period in the history of the country. The steel trade is about as active now as at any time since the first of the year. As business in almost every line is still of the hand-to-mouth character, and as buying on every side is for immediate needs only, it is a safe assumption that when confidence is restored there will be an enormous increase of trade. Many of the important corporations are preparing for the rebound.

Rhodesia

THE English people have a genius of their own for colonizing. To a mind trained in the bureaucracy of the European continent, the method is well nigh incomprehensible, but it nevertheless has produced those vast English-speaking continents the world is familiar with in our own time. Not the least remarkable phase of this genius has found expression in those great companies of adventurers, whose energies, first devoted to trade, have not been stayed till they have culminated in states. Such a company was the Hudson Bay Company, and, best known of all, the famous "John Company," now the Indian empire. Today, however, just such another organization exists in the Chartered Company, which rules undisputed over the vast territory of Southern Rhodesia.

The man who conceived the idea of this latest of the great companies of adventurers was by no means unworthy of following in the footsteps of Clive or Hastings. Cecil Rhodes saw the great opportunity which the government had failed to grasp. He saw much more than this. He saw a great federated South Africa, stretching from the Atlantic to the Indian ocean, and from Table bay to the Zambesi. He seized his opportunity, obtained his charter, and the British South Africa Company came into being. From that day to this, the Chartered Company has ruled its vast possessions as wisely and as successfully as the state has governed its. The white population has steadily increased, and is steadily increasing. Railways have been built and roads made, and the mineral and agricultural wealth of the country developed. When in 1914 the term of the present charter expires the people will be called upon to decide the nature of their own future government, and it will be interesting to see what form their decision will take.

To the independent looker-on it would seem inevitable that they should determine to enter the Union. The advantages are so obvious that they are scarcely worthy of recital. There are, however, certain underlying difficulties which, if not overcome, may exercise a dominating influence in the other direction. Foremost among these is the reactionary policy of General Hertzog. If this policy could be carried to a successful issue, South Africa would be divided into two camps. On the one hand would be found a progressive party, headed by General Botha, and including in its ranks a large minority of the Boers and the entire British population; on the other, a purely Boer minority, with a policy based on the principles of a modified Krugerism. In such circumstances Rhodesia might well hesitate. It would be a choice between throwing her entire weight into the scale of the progressive party with a view to overwhelming the reactionaries, or of declining to be mixed up in a perhaps bitter party struggle, racial at its bottom, and waiting for the inevitable triumph of broader views championed by General Botha. Which course the colonists of Rhodesia would take in such an eventuality it is impossible to foresee. At such moments the scale appears often to be turned by almost insignificant considerations. But the people of Rhodesia have the assurance of Lord Gladstone, given to them during his recent visit, that the home government will commit them to nothing without the fullest consideration and consultation with all concerned.

Boston's Tree-Planting Campaign

NEW ENGLAND'S first settlers were tree-lovers. In the center of each community, where church and town house stood as civic sentinels, they laid out one of those "commons" surrounded by trees that in many places are today the chief park and arboreal assets. Along the highways these pioneers planted graceful elms or gorgeous-hued maples, so that travelers might have shade from summer heats and the community be something more than an aggregation of domiciles, shops and roadways. Where village and town have not given way to city, this ideal of the fathers still is cherished. Many a New England community owes its chief charm and the largest part of its summer revenue to the ancient elms or maples that give to the streets both dignity and beauty. In cities like Hartford and Springfield, the change to urban ways of building and development has not been allowed to check the original policy of tree-planting and tree-conservation. An aviator flying low over them would see the massed green effects that exist only where cities for generations have deliberately fostered tree-planting as a public policy.

Once Boston was exemplary in this respect. Of late years, while there has been admirable extension of outlying parks and fine thoroughfares, there has been no such considerate planting of trees along the highways in the newly developing districts as was notable when sections like Roxbury and Dorchester passed from the semi-rural to the suburban stage. Quite recently there have been signs of awakening of the old motive, both among citizens acting independently and among public officials. For better or for worse, a plan involving replacing and increased planting of trees along Commonwealth avenue between Arlington street and the Fens has been devised, financed and carried out. Similar plans for yet other streets in the Back Bay district are hinted as forthcoming, with donations to make the scheme effective. Continuing the work begun on Commonwealth avenue, the city now plans to at once set out 1500 trees between the Hotel Buckminster and the reservoir. In East Boston the long treeless Bennington street is to have 600 trees to relieve its arid aspect.

The field for similar action by the municipality is wide; but it does not exclude action by private citizens singly or jointly. Tree-planting in cities pays in dollars and cents, in social welfare and in satisfaction of the sense of beauty.

President Taft and His Journey

EXACTLY two years from the date of his first long trip to the West and South after becoming President, the chief magistrate of the nation left Boston last night on a journey that will take him into twenty-four states, cover 13,000 miles and occupy over six weeks of time. Regardless of all political differences, there can be no question that the best wishes of the people go with him. He has planned to give a large share of his time to the West. Because of the fact that in this section the insurgent Republican movement has manifested itself more pronouncedly than elsewhere, it has been spoken of frequently in connection with the President's trip as the enemy's country. This, of course, is fanciful, figurative. So far as the executive head of the government is concerned, officially or personally, there is no enemy's country, as doubtless events will soon demonstrate.

In the course of this excursion a greeting as hearty and as hospitable awaits President Taft in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, Idaho, California, Oregon, Washington, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin—states that are radically progressive—as in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York or any other of the states that are accounted regular and loyal. Strong as is the dissenting element throughout portions of the middle and Pacific West, it is not strong enough to prevent the President of the United States from obtaining a respectful and attentive hearing, a popular reception commensurate with his high position. It does not follow that the public will agree with him because he is President. But his office gives force and influence to his utterances, and people in the United States listen as they do at no other time when the President speaks.

Whether he will be able to carry out to any great extent his wish to avoid political controversy on this journey remains to be seen. But he has no wish to make his appearance among their constituents unpleasant for those representatives and senators who are arrayed against him in Congress, or that they should make his visits to their strongholds unpleasant for him. The President left Boston cheerful and smiling; let us hope that cheerfulness and smiles may continue to the end of his journey.

STEPS are being taken that will lead within a short time to the physical combination of the Anglo-American Cable Company, the Direct United States Cable Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. Before the first of next month, perhaps, these three great transmission agencies may, for all practical purposes, become one. All that seems to be necessary to the consummation of the plan looking to their united operation is its formal approval by the stockholders of the cable corporations. The public on both sides of the ocean is peculiarly interested in this combination, because it promises to lead to some very important changes and improvements in international telegraph service. If nothing intervenes, the arrangement will bring eight cables under the operating control of a single combination. This, it is understood, will open the way for a greater utilization of the transatlantic service.

Theodore N. Vail, president of the Western Union company, while declining to give advance publicity to the terms of the leases involved in the working agreement, does not hesitate to shed light on the cable development scheme. He explains that, as at present carried on, the transatlantic cable business is all a "flash" service. Because of the difference in time, 75 per cent of all business over the cables must be done within a few hours of the day. It is necessary, in consideration of the vast commercial interests involved, that the cables shall be as free as possible to handle this flash service within the business hours common to both sides of the Atlantic. But, in granting all the time requisite to messages demanding right of way and great expedition, there still remains unused not less than 75 per cent of the possible message-carrying capacity of the cables. All the capital, maintenance and operating charges, therefore, are placed upon the 25 per cent service now utilized.

Mr. Vail announces that as soon as the arrangement referred to

Coming of the Ocean Cable Letter

above goes into effect, the Western Union Telegraph Company purposes, with the consent of the British postoffice department, to introduce at least two new features or services in addition to the proposed deferred rate. These, he says, will be the "daily cable letter" and the "week-end cable letter," which will be sent at a very low rate for cable service. Those who have really important messages to transmit will be able, under either of these arrangements, to communicate with persons on the other side at comparatively small cost in money and at a saving of six or eight days in time.

SARAH BERNHARDT, long obdurate and proudly exclusive, has at last acted for the benefit of the millions who will come after her, or who, now living, never could hope to travel to cities where she might play, or who, if near her, could not pay her manager's prices. What less brilliant but yet great French actors and actresses have done she at last has consented to do; she will be photographed by a cinematograph. Whether the motive that finally broke down her reserve was pecuniary or otherwise is immaterial in the light of the fact.

Kings and queens of the musical world of Europe long ago succumbed, to their own enrichment and the world's benefit. No monarch of any dynasty, however exclusive or whatever his claims to power, now ventures to defeat the popular demand for a pictorial record of his coronation or any minor function of state. Nor is the most reserved and autocratic of ecclesiastical rulers exempt from the penetrating and chronicling eyes of the camera and the infallible record of the film. Why, then, should the queens of the stage decline that motion-picture record of their art which will multiply the spectators of their genius or talent from thousands to millions, providing an international vidence, to coin a word, such as it is not possible for them to win in any other way.

Moreover, there is posterity to be considered. Precisely as the telling of the tale of Britain's rulers' crownings by successors of Macaulay and Froude has been rendered both more and less difficult by the "records" that observant, impartial, honest machines will make of pageants that are too intricate and vast for any single writer to describe with the breadth and certainty of touch and fidelity to external facts that the machines can be relied upon to give, so the same devices are to do for the great tragedians and comedians what no Hazlitt could do in his day or William Winter in his. Through the eye-gate enormous groups of common men and women of all races and lands and of all coming times are hereafter to know precisely how the high and mighty, the famous and the infamous, the talented and the wealthy, the learned and the altruistic personalities of an epoch moved about the stage of the world. To compete with this form of record, the man of letters, who deals with words, ideas and concepts, must gird himself for a contest fiercer than any previous generation of authors has known. That a fight is on is clear from the already evident effect of motion pictures on certain forms of journalism for the masses.

The pictures create the illusion of motion and color, and, therefore, of real living. The words cannot cause a similar thrill, be the wizardry of style as it may, save in the case of great artists in words, historians of a school not dominant today.

WHATEVER the rights of the Wrights may be—and this is a matter that has long since passed a mere play upon words—they should be recognized, no matter how anxious some people may be to witness exhibitions in which these rights are openly violated. The Wrights are entitled to all the consideration that is given other patentees. Unless this is conceded, then property in patents is a myth.

THE fact that the British public was willing to entrust 300,000 letters in three days to the aerial mail service between London and Windsor shows that all that is necessary to the general adoption of the aeroplane as a mail carrier is practical demonstration of its reliability. This can hardly be brought about by sensational dips and spiral descents.

HEREAFTER, when the occupants of the general offices of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company are all seen to wear particularly long and anxious faces, may the casual visitor infer that a joke is on the point of being sprung?

SENATOR CRANE prophesies that Massachusetts will go Republican this year. Governor Foss prophesies that it will go Democratic. This would not matter so much if they were not certain to keep it up till the night before.

PAPER towels are to be substituted for linen in the public schools of Seattle. The whole country will be interested in the outcome, and may hope that in this case, at least, Seattle may not have to resort to the recall.

THE tonnage of the Sault Ste. Marie canal annually is twice as great as that of the Suez canal. An understanding of this fact will not impair the joy of any American abroad who sees America first.

THE assertion is made that less sugar is being used since the advance in price. As a matter of fact, consumption has fallen off simply because most of the jams and jellies have been put up.

ST. LOUIS is pleased to learn that President Taft has not committed himself to any particular form of entertainment in that city. This lets out the original song idea, and hence the pleasure.

WHEN it is learned that modern Atlantic liners can cost as high as \$7,000,000, it should surprise nobody that they are looking more and more like skyscrapers.

WITH the White House virtually on rails, many of the common-wealths will be able to claim the chief executive as one of their temporary attractions.

IT SPEAKS well for Mexico that as the time approaches for the presidential election the attitude of parties and candidates becomes more dignified.

ONE nice thing about the Canadian nomination method is that the candidate does not have to wait long for whatever is coming to him.

SUGAR may come high, but if it is any consolation to consumers let it be known that honey in England is lower than ever.

ONE of the lessons the Maine election is teaching every day: When in doubt, wait.

Democratizing Pictorial Records